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Herter Pleads For Honesty In State's Regime

Speaker of Massachusetts House calls for investigation of those who have discredited State.

In a stirring appeal for a return of honesty and efficiency in Massachusetts government, Christian A. Herter, Republican leader who was today chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, urged a formal investigation of "those administrators who have cast discredit upon Massachusetts."

The speech, delivered to the House membership just after he assumed the presiding chair shortly after noon today, bristled with scorn for certain conditions which he said had been in evidence on Beacon Hill. It was also aglow with promise of improved government.

Not Catchword

"Honesty," Mr. Herter said in rather more extensive remarks than previous Speakers have made in recent years, "is not a campaign catchword. It is a part of human character. It is as precious a heritage as is possessed by this chamber. Let us together pledge to our people that it will again become the Beacon Light in our public affairs. And let us add to it—efficiency!"

This portion of Mr. Herter's address drew prolonged applause.

Then Mr. Herter added: "Thus, we will all once more be proud to have a part in the Government of Massachusetts."

Pointing out that for the first time since 1930 one party (the Republican) had a majority in the Legislature as well as the chief elective offices, Mr. Herter, without mentioning names or specific acts but evidently referring to the period of time that included the gubernatorial terms of James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, told House members: "We should examine, by formal investigation where necessary, the acts and policies of those administrators who have cast discredit upon Massachusetts.

Locate the Trouble

"If the trouble," Speaker Herter continued, "is with our laws, let us change them. If the trouble is with our administrators, let us do our share to co-operate with the Chief Executive in casting them out of public life."

This last statement was believed by some State House observers to be a hint that Governor-elect Saltonstall may expect Legislative support should he decide to remove certain hold-over department heads.

Outlining the principal problems to be faced by the legislators, Speaker Herter mentioned flood control, the adjustments of income to meet rising governmental costs, the acute condition of certain cities, and the solution of new problems brought up by the continuance of relief and the extension of social security programs.

In concluding his address, Mr. Herter asked legislators to support liberal, progressive, enlightened legislation, and to reject the pleas of those having selfish interests.

"I hope you will recognize with me," he said, "that more than anything else it is important that we act to restore the confidence of Massachusetts men and women in their government."

The Massachusetts Legislature convenes, chooses its officers: Page 9.

Best Farmers Aid Grange Declares, Is Jobs for Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The National Grange suggested to Congress that the best thing it could do for the farmer would be to solve the unemployment problem. Speaking through Fred Brenckman, its Washington representative, the Grange declared "there is an interdependence between industry and agriculture that is fundamental and inescapable."

"In considering ways and means of improving farm conditions," it said, "the Grange is of the opinion that one of the most helpful things the Government could do would be to pursue a policy calculated to restore employment in private industry."

On other phases of the session's problems, the Grange expressed a hope that Congress would overcome "any undue interference from the Executive Department," abandon the practice of granting lump sum appropriations, reduce the public debt, revise the distribution of relief, and let the people know that allotment of funds for federal projects places "a first mortgage on every farm and every home in the land."

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Japan 'Changes the Guard'

By a Staff Artist

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma New Premier — **Prince Fumimaro Konoye** Retiring Premier

Fall of Cabinet in Japan Hints Fuller Army Control

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 4—Japan today experienced the biggest internal shock since the beginning of hostilities with China when the Konoye Cabinet resigned, following many days of agitated conferences between the highest Government officials and military officers.

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, has been commissioned to form a new Cabinet.

So far the personalities retiring and the individuality of the new Premier seem to foreshadow a further swing toward Army domination of Japanese political life.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye was moderate if not liberal in his personal views, and often chafed under military pressure. On the other hand, Baron Hiranuma throughout his long bureaucratic career has championed extreme conservatism, and maintained close relations with Army leaders.

It is also significant that Prince Konoye—in office for 19 months—resigned following the whittling down of the relatively liberal element in his Cabinet. This whittling process was marked by resignation of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki under fire of extreme nationalist criticism last autumn and by attacks on Finance Minister Seihin Ikeda.

Intricate Crosscurrents

But simple explanations of Japanese political changes are rarely accurate, and there are some intricate crosscurrents in Premier Konoye's retirement. The Home Minister in the Konoye Cabinet, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, toyed with the idea of a one-party system which aroused much resentment among the established political parties and threatened to cause difficulties in the impending session of the Diet, perhaps delaying voting of the new war budget.

Some well-informed Japanese commentators believe that the decision to eliminate Admiral Suetsugu was an important factor in inducing Prince Konoye to resign.

It is also possible that a new Cabinet may find it easier to conclude some settlement with China since Prince Konoye, possibly against his own judgment, committed himself to some uncompromising formulas calculated to make difficult any peace except one of sheer conquest and domination.

A new Premier, proceeding on the basis of a moderate interpretation of the somewhat vague five points which Prince Konoye proposed in his latest statement on the Chinese question might achieve better results looking toward the end of the war which Japan has won militarily, but certainly has not consolidated economically.

The "peace points" enunciated by Prince Konoye included Chinese recognition of Manchukuo; adherence to the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo anti-Communist pact; permission for the Japanese to station troops for anti-Communist purposes in China; freedom for Japanese trade in the interior, and permission for the Japanese to undertake the development of China's natural resources.

Genro Tradition Preserved

Before calling Baron Hiranuma to the Palace, the Sovereign made the gesture of sending Kurahei Yuasa, Lord keeper of the Privy Seal, to consult the last of the Genro, Prince Kimmochi Saionji. This has been custom for a generation. For nearly a decade Prince Saionji, a liberal, has been credited with blocking Baron Hiranuma's aspirations for the Premiership, but this time apparently the nationalist tide was too strong.

Strong nationalism backed by new Premier; Japan changing tactics in China: Page 5.

French Pledge Full Security In Tunis Area

Premier says his words apply to all parts of the French Empire in North Africa.

TUNIS, Tunisia, Jan. 4 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier declared before French and Tunisian officials that "France has the force to assure your security."

He spoke at a banquet in honor of his visit to this North African protectorate of the French Government while local Italian Fascist leaders circulated a demand for equal rights for Italian Nationals in Tunisia.

"France will never permit your efforts to be turned from the goal which is to create here on African soil a human community comparable to the French," he said.

"France has the force to assure your security . . . her power is invincible."

War Machine Displayed

M. Daladier declared his words were intended for the 18,000,000 population of the French North African Empire of Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

Among the guests were Vice-Admiral Jean Darlan, Chief of the French Navy General Staff, and Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, Chief of the Air Force General Staff.

The banquet last night concluded a day in which France showed her powerful machine in Tunisia, and Premier Daladier, calling on the Bey of Tunis, assured him "all France is ready to contribute to the development of Tunisia's riches and to give her protection which she may need. . . ."

In his speech, the Premier said "the day has come to seal the union of France and her Empire in an indestructible manner.

"It is to this great end that France wishes to work with all her efforts. She brings you order and discipline which are the most efficacious protection against brutal force and tyranny.

"This pacific and tranquil country, because it is sure of its force, is able to face all attacks and all perils."

Italians List Demands

Shortly after Premier Daladier called on the Bey the notice formulating Italian demands appeared. It declared that one of two solutions was possible:

Either the 1896 convention giving Italians equal rights in Tunisia with an opportunity to share in the Government must be maintained "without preceding violation by France" or,

If Italy and France fail to reach an understanding the ancient system of capitulations (extraterritorial rights) must "automatically be re-established in favor of Italians."

French observers feared either course might provide an opening wedge for Italian control of Tunisia.

Defense Line Inspected

GABES, Tunisia, Jan. 4 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier inspected Tunisia's "Maginot Line of the Desert" today and called it strong enough to resist any attack.

"Tunisia is safe," was his comment after a rapid tour of the Mareth defense works facing Italy's Libyan frontier.

Accompanied by high military and naval officials who are visiting the French North African Colonies with him, the Premier saw thousands of soldiers pushing additional work on the fortifications.

Deep in the desert 25,000 crack troops paraded before the Premier.

Roosevelt Warns Dictators U.S. Guards Religious Ideals

President in message to Congress says international good faith and democracy are so founded.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — Far greater resistance to the totalitarian challenge in the world, greater efforts to bring economic recovery at home, were the keynotes of President Roosevelt's Message on the State of the Nation, today delivered to an impressive joint session of the new Congress.

Addressing the dictatorships, the President plainly threatened economic sanctions and the forbe of his rearmament program in resistance to aggression. But at the same time he sets limits, saying:

"We rightly decline to intervene with arms to prevent acts of aggression." Then he stressed methods, "short of war but stronger and more effective than mere words," to impress dictatorships. This passage, strongly reminiscent of the "quarantine" section of the President's Chicago speech in September, 1937, was balanced but forceful, and unmistakably a grave warning.

While the Congress heard the President for the most part with respectful applause, his espousal of a continued government spending program, in the interest of recovery, provoked an opposition demonstration. One school of thought, the President said: "Calls for the elimination of enough activities of government to bring the expenses of government immediately into balance with income of government.

Hearing this, the Republicans and other oppositionists burst into cheers and applause—the most fervent thus far interpolating the speech. Then, when Mr. Roosevelt criticized this viewpoint, the New Dealers had their chance to applaud.

But when he said: "The Congress will have to accept the responsibility for such reduction; and the Congress will have to determine which activities are to be reduced," the opposition indicated its complete readiness—rhetorically at least—to shoulder the burden.

Challenge to Institutions

And then when the President listed specific economies—such as reductions in pensions and social security, the opposition did not appear to be quite so sure!

Not alone for democracy in the world or at home did the President speak. "Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to Americans now as always," he said. "The first is Religion. It is the source of the other two—Democracy and International Good Faith."

"Religion," he said, "by teaching man his relationship to God, gives the individual a sense of his own dignity and teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbors."

Then he re-defined Democracy: "Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows."

And he broadened it to the world: "international good faith, a sister of democracy, springs from the will of civilized nations of men to respect the rights and liberties of other nations of men. In modern civilization all three—religion, democracy and international good faith—complement each other."

By these and other references, the President gave confirmation to accounts in The Christian Science Monitor last week of his turning to the use of organized religion as an ally in the world struggle against totalitarianism.

Not War, but Preparedness

But there was more than rhetoric, however soundly based, in the message. "There are many methods short of war," he said, "but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people."

By this the President meant his national defense program, which will go to Congress in a special message next week. He meant the plans, already drafted, for applying economic sanctions to Germany through the tariff law and other methods. He meant, it is to be assumed—since he referred to it in the next paragraph—modification of the Neutrality Law to assist the victims of aggression, whether in Spain or in China.

Mr. Roosevelt spared no words or force in describing what he regards as the present menace to civiliza-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

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Joint Session Hears President Read Message

This depicts the scene at the opening of the Seventy-fifth Congress, the essentials of which were repeated today before the joint session of the Senate and House of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

Fortifying Guam Urged as Key To U.S. Naval Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—A technical Naval Board convoked by order of Congress last night reported back to Congress with a list of recommendations for airplane, destroyer, and mine bases designed to give maximum mobility and efficiency to the United States fleet and its air auxiliaries.

The entire program is dramatic and interesting in its scope, but nothing roused the instant attention of expert observers here so much as what the naval board had to say about the Island of Guam. It pointed across the reaches of the Pacific to this tiny island 3,337 miles beyond Hawaii in the middle of the area of Japanese mandated islands and recommended it be made into "a strong advance fleet base" for the United States Navy.

Speaking frankly about strategic factors in the Pacific, the Board declared that Guam is virtually the key to the naval strategy of that part of the world. In effect the Board advises Congress that if Guam is heavily fortified Japan is prevented from taking the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and British possessions to the south. Unless Guam is fortified the Philippines are indefensible.

Program for Guam

The Board's opinion on this point was expressed as follows:

"So long as Guam existed as a strong air and submarine base, hostile operations against the Philippines would be a precarious undertaking. To an even greater extent Guam would greatly impede, if not actually deny extensive hostile naval operations to the southward."

Fortification of Guam was being considered prior to the World War. Plans were abandoned when the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 prohibited further fortifications in the Far Eastern area. But Japan has denounced this treaty. Hence its standstill agreement on fortifications in the far Pacific no longer apply. The United States is again legally free to consider fortification of Guam. The Board does not estimate the cost, but it is understood that approximately $200,000,000 would put the island in defensible condition.

Guam is the most remote and strategically significant of 41 recom-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Text of President's Message Read by Him Before Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

In reporting on the State of the Nation, I have felt it necessary on previous occasions to advise the Congress of disturbance abroad and of the need of putting our own house in order in the face of storm signals from across the seas.

As this Seventy-sixth Congress opens there is need for further warning

A war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted; but it has become increasingly clear that peace is not assured.

All about us rage undeclared wars—military and economic. All about us grow more deadly armaments—military and economic. All about us are threats of new aggression—military and economic.

Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to Americans, now as always. The first is religion. It is the source of the other two—Democracy and International Good Faith.

Religion, by teaching man his relationship to God, gives the individual a sense of his own dignity and teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbors.

Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows.

International good faith, a sister of democracy, springs from the will of civilized nations of men to respect the rights and liberties of other nations of men.

All Needed in Modern World

In a modern civilization, all three—religion, democracy and international good faith—complement each other.

Where freedom of religion has been attacked, the attack has come from sources opposed to Democracy. Where Democracy has been overthrown, the spirit of free worship has disappeared. And where religion and Democracy have vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambition and brute force.

An ordering of society which relegates religion, democracy and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the prince of peace. The United States rejects such an ordering, and retains its ancient faith.

There comes a time in the affairs of men when they must prepare to defend not their homes alone but the tenets of faith and humanity on which their churches, their governments and their very civilization are founded. The defense of religion, of Democracy and of good faith among nations is all the same fight. To save one we must now make up our minds to save all.

We know what might happen to us of the United States if the new philosophies of force were to encompass the other continents and invade our own. We, no more than other nations, can afford to be surrounded by the enemies of our faith and our humanity. Fortunate it is, therefore, that in this Western Hemisphere we have, under a common ideal of democratic government, a rich diversity of resources and of peoples functioning together in mutual respect and peace.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

King George to Make 50 Stops

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (CP)—The itinerary of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, made public last night, disclosed they would make about 50 stops in Canada during their month's tour of Canada and the United States beginning May 15.

The itinerary indicated that they would spend about five days in the United States, but did not give any details of the United States visit. They will cross the International Boundary at Niagara Falls at 9:30 p. m., June 7 and return to Canada by way of Montreal June 12.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had previously announced that the King and Queen would stay at the White House in Washington during part of their visit to the United States.

In Canada the royal party will sleep on the train except at Quebec, Ottawa, and possibly in one of the Rocky Mountain parks. At Quebec they will spend the night at the Citadel, at Ottawa at Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor General, and at Victoria at Government House.

The itinerary did not include Callander, Ont., home of Canada's quintuplets.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Jan. 4 (CP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, Governor of Newfoundland, announced yesterday that King George and Queen Elizabeth would visit Newfoundland June 17.

The royal visit to Britain's oldest colony will come after their transcontinental Canadian tour and trip to the United States.

They Want Two-Cylinder Bread

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The issue whether bread for the people shall be in one piece or two cooked up Mexico City's latest labor dispute Jan. 4.

The price is five cents either way but the union bakers favor a new-style loaf and assert it's heavier than two of the old pieces.

Patrons insist that isn't so and crustily add that they prefer the old pieces anyway.

The union also wants to ban the traditional peddler who walks about the city, balancing his merchandise in a large basket atop his head.

A number of shopkeepers recently signed contracts with the union, which is backed by the Federal Labor Department, but popular resentment heated the issue all over again the past two days.

The newspaper Excelsior said today that some disorders occurred and that bread of independent dealers was being destroyed by "committees."

Chile Frees Sewing Machines

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 4 (AP)—A Government order to return pawned sewing machines and other work machines to their owners, free of charge, led to visits to hundreds of pawnshops yesterday.

The Government appropriated 8,000,000 pesos ($400,000) to redeem the machines.

Government-owned pawnshops in Santiago released more than 6,000 articles free of charge, the majority of them sewing machines.

Nearly as many articles were freed in the provinces during the first day the Government order was in effect.

Mediation Board Asks For Increased Personnel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Mediation Board suggested to Congress Jan. 2 that the Board's staff be enlarged to speed up the mediation of labor disputes under the Railway Labor Act.

This Changing World

Christmas Shopping—Economic Consequences of a Season Devoted to Buying Presents—A Good Augury for 1939

By H. B. Elliston

Now that we have put our presents away, and ruminated on the hole in our purses resulting from holiday purchases, I wonder how many of us have thought over the economic consequences of Santa Claus. Not many, I dare say; except those who happen to be in business. Yet those economic consequences are many and varied, and the sum total of them this year is an augury for a happier and more prosperous new year for the retailing and manufacturing of consumers' goods.

The first consequence is that Santa Claus loosened pursestrings more than had been anticipated. Last year will be known in history as a depression year, and the stores, in consequence, had stocked up conservatively. They expected only an amelioration of the year's stinginess. But Santa Claus always has a habit of slackening the grip of Old Man Depression on the spender's back, and this season he seems to have shaken the old man off entirely. For the season's buying actually beat last season's. The result was that what had been a poor year till Santa Claus came around the corner turned into a fairly respectable year for retailers. It is computed that the total turnover amounted to $3,570,000,000, as compared with $4,030,000,000 in 1937. Not bad at all! If the trade could be estimated in volume, indeed, the total of goods turned over might be found to be the same, since there was a 7 per cent decline in prices for the 12 months.

* * *

The second consequence of Santa Claus is that the stores' stocks in hand, or inventories, are now pretty low. This is due to the combination of conservative ordering before Christmas and the more-than-expected consumer buying. As a result, the post-season clearance sales will not interrupt for very long the reordering of new goods from the factories. This situation is in marked contrast to the 1937-38 situation. At that time retailers had expected more business than they got, with the result that in the new year they had a big inventory problem on their hands. They had to stop their reordering while they cleared their old stocks, a task which was made difficult by the deepening of the depression.

The Bank of Nova Scotia in a current bulletin mentions another economic consequence of Santa Claus. Bringing together a heap of data obtained from various sources, the bank shows how seasonal is the retailing of consumer goods. And Santa Claus accounts for the most marked of all the seasonal factors in retail business. It is computed that December buying is 37 per cent above the buying for the average month—a concentration of buying which is probably greater in the United States than elsewhere, since Americans are particularly ardent givers.

* * *

What does this seasonality in buying mean? It means, of course, that certain types of employment are concentrated in one particular period. This is hardly a good thing for that will o' th' wisp of economic stability for which most of the democracies are questing as for the Holy Grail.

Still there are ways and means of spreading Christmas work. From half to a quarter of all the year's purchases of jewelry, silverware, handkerchiefs, toilet articles, accessory articles of clothing, toys, sports goods, and so on, are made at Christmastime. Nevertheless most of the activity at least in making such goods can be spread throughout the year. Not all of them can be made beforehand, however. You can't, for instance, cut and distribute Christmas trees beforehand and Dame Fashion in respect of some goods prevents any forehanded leveling of Santa Claus. But in general much success is reported in solving the problem of spreading Christmas work throughout the year.

This seasonality of Santa Claus is one of the minor barriers to economic planning. Such an ideal is impossible in this dynamic, changing, and seasonal world. But economic planners, I think, will be grateful this season for the towering peakishness of Santa Claus, since it has so much meaning as well as content for 1939 business.

The Boston Section:

- Unemployment compensation totaling $27,227,990 paid out in Massachusetts.
- First biennial legislative session opens.
- Teachers lose salary case in Woburn.
- Agreement fails to halt milk war.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Roosevelt Warns Dictators U.S. Guards Religious Ideals

(Continued from Page 1).

tion. Without specifically mentioning any country, he defined practices of "strident ambition and brute force" in nations where "religion and democracy have vanished." He said: "The defense of religion, or democracy and of good faith among nations is all the same fight. To save one we must now make up our minds to save all."

Must Call a Halt Somewhere

And so the President called for re-armament, and for more—. He said: "We have learned that God-fearing democracies of the world which observe the sanctity of treaties and good faith in their dealings with other nations cannot safely be indifferent to international lawlessness anywhere. They cannot forever let pass, without effective protest, acts of aggression against sister nations — acts which automatically undermine all of us."

The President recognized that the United States might decline to intervene with arms to prevent acts of aggression, but he called for other methods, stronger than words, but short of actual warfare.

While arms and their disposition are the two first requisites of national defense, the President listed a third necessity: internal unity, "the underlying strength of citizenship." "Our nation's program of social and economic reform is therefore a part of defense as basic as armaments themselves."

But, after listing these measures of reform, the President said: "some of these tools had to be roughly shaped and still need some machining down . . . the nation looks to the Congress to improve the new machinery which we have permanently installed, provided that in the process the social usefulness of the machinery is not destroyed or impaired."

Only two new jobs remain for Congress to do, outside the revisionist field, the President said. They are executive reorganization and railroad and transportation legislation.

"We have now passed the period of internal conflict in the launching of our program of social reform," he said. "Our full energies may now be released to invigorate the processes of recovery in order to preserve our reforms, and to give every man and woman who wants to work a real job at a living wage."

With dictatorships perhaps controlling the hour-glass, the President said "the first duty of our statesmanship today is to bring capital and man-power together," in order to arrive as soon as possible at an American annual national income of $80,000,000,000. His recipe for reaching that goal, which he said could be attained "in a very short time," was based on seven points:

1. Understanding by business men of new conditions, such as arise from the current monopoly investigation.
2. Perfecting of the farm program to prevent gluts or shortages.
3. Acceptance of new standards of honesty in financial markets.
4. Reconcilement of interests in the railroad and general transportation field.
5. Working out of new techniques, private, state, and federal, in the power field.
6. Revamping of federal, state, and local tax relationships.
7. Perfecting of labor organization and "a universal ungrudging attitude by employers toward the labor movement."

Would Continue Spending

While progress is made along these lines, the President took his stand against a diminution in government spending, or as he put it "a drastic curtailment of the Federal Government's own investments." "Investment for prosperity" was the President's new phrase for pump-priming.

What does the speech add up to?

First, the great emphasis on the world problem, however sound, is being interpreted by many in Congress as an attempt to divert interest from the domestic challenge of a newly independent legislative branch.

Second, on the other hand, the continual building-up of an aggressive foreign policy looks like involvement to many congressmen. They find the sentences referring to methods other than words of bringing pressure on dictators to be a repetition of the famous "quarantine" passage of the President's Chicago speech in October, 1937. There is a possibility that these portentous hints, rhetorical challenges of the dictatorships, national defense program, and so on will cause Congress to take fright and plunge into an isolationist reaction.

Third, there is at the same time an increasing awareness, among congressmen and at the grass roots, of the challenge of the dictatorships. Thus legislators are under a dual fire: on the one hand, they fear involvement, on the other hand they are aware of widespread American condemnation of the dictatorships

Like Revisionist Idea

Fourth, as to the domestic passages of the President's speech, dominant congressional opinion welcomes the recognitions of legislative power and sphere of action, and of the general viewpoint that this is to be a revisionist Congress.

Fifth, there is less satisfaction in mid-road opinion upon examing the President's precise program for attaining an $80,000,000,000 national income—viz., prosperity. Of the seven points he listed, there is scarcely one openly conciliatory to business. On the contrary, the very first reads business a new lecture, the second substantially insists on the present farm program, the third takes Wall Street to task, the fifth threatens new action in the public power field, and the seventh only partly recognizes capital's viewpoint toward labor.

And then there is the insistence on continued governmental spending, a doctrine that finds new resistance in congressional and national thinking.

In sum, the domestic aspects of the speech seem to reveal an appearance of retreat in the revisionist direction, which is immediately counteracted by specific points which show no retreat whatever but on the contrary indicate attempts at advance. The President keeps his flag of reform flying: it remains to be seen whether Congress will haul it down.

New Senators Broadcast Their Views

Wide World

They Go On the Air

Left to right: Senators Scott W. Lucas, Illinois; Chandler Gurney, South Dakota; D. Worth Clark, Idaho; Clyde H. Reed, Kansas; Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin; James Mead, New York; Sheridan Downey, California. Facing them, seated, is John C. Daley, Columbia Broadcasting System.

Wide World

Gene Cox Swings Gavel in House

Gene, daughter of Representative E. E. Cox of Georgia, first girl ever to be appointed a House Page, didn't care if the House Chamber was empty at the time. She pounded the gavel just as heartily.

Politics in Relief: Civil Service Seen Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—After making a careful study of the Sheppard report on politics and relief, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico today announced the conclusion that the only remedy is "civil service." Senator Hatch had previously believed that relief could be kept on a nonpartisan basis by strengthening corrupt practice and other laws. In a statement he announced a change in view.

"I have about reached the conclusion," he said, "that civil service is the only way out. It is the major step that is needed, and the only answer. We can pass special statues but I now believe that we will never have the solution in hand until we come to the merit system—not only in relief but in every branch of the Government."

Senator Hatch added that the civil service system itself needed to be strengthened and revitalized. He explained that until he had studied the Sheppard report in detail he had had no conception of how serious the crisis in relief is.

The failure to include civil service reform in the Sheppard Committee's recommendations brought immediate response.

"There is one way and one way only by which Congress can put an end to the evil," Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, declared. "It can provide that the employees of Government, from top to bottom, including the administrative personnel of the relief organization, be placed under the classified civil service, where they will be appointed by the favor of no man, and owe political support to no man. This the Seventy-Sixth Congress will do, if it genuinely desires to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen."

Washington discussed the Sheppard report today, and agreed that it marked a landmark in the story of WPA. But there was widespread disagreement over what to do next to solve the problem. On all sides the factual exposé of conditions in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Tennessee was hailed, but the question still remained, what to do?

One element insisted that relief should be "given back to the States." But others retorted that relief had been "given back to the States" in Kentucky, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, with the result of major scandals. Though the report showed Harry L. Hopkins and Aubrey Williams erroneously minimized conditions in these states, it also showed that the chief pressure for political morality came from Federal rather than State officials.

It was pointed out also that the four Senators on the Sheppard Committee followed senatorial courtesy in failing to attack fellow-Senators who were chief beneficiaries of political ills it relied. The committee for example, found "nothing to show that Senator Barkley" knew what was going on, although the major scandals in Kentucky were directed by agents working from Senator Barkley's headquarters, and in Senator Barkley's behalf.

Last June, the Democratic majority defeated the Hatch amendment to the relief appropriation, providing mild protection against politics. This refusal is now seen to have been a green light for politics to enter relief, in the election immediately thereafter.

Despite this, the Sheppard Committee, it is pointed out, at no place either in its report or recommendations, proposes civil service as a part of its proposed reforms.

Speaking for other civil service reform groups today, Miss Wells said:

"The Senate Committee to investigate campaign expenditures shows a laudable abhorrence of looking to employees of Government for help in political campaigns. Its recommendations for eliminating such activities, however, do not seem practical. Government employees who owe their jobs to politics are almost certain to find a way to engage in political activities, however drastically the Corrupt Practices Act may be changed, and regulations regarding political contributions tightened."

Harmony Imbues Both Progressives

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 4

Harmony prevails among House Progressives—both of them.

Representative Merlin Hull (P) of Wisconsin, chose Representative Bernard J. Gehrmann (P) of Wisconsin to be Progressive floor leader. Mr. Gehrmann chose Mr. Hull for the same post.

"Such harmony hasn't prevailed in the party since Progressives first came to Congress," said Mr. Hull.

Election reverses last November cut the total of House Progressives from seven to two.

Text of President's Message to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

That Hemisphere, that peace, and that ideal we propose to do our share in protecting against storms from any quarter. Our people and our resources are pledged to secure that protection. From that determination no American flinches.

This by no means implies that the American Republics disassociate themselves from the nations of other continents—It does not mean the Americas against the rest of the world. We as one of the Republics reiterate our willingness to help the cause of world peace. We stand on our historic offer to take counsel with all other nations of the world to the end that aggression among them be terminated, that the race of armaments cease and that commerce be renewed.

But the world has grown so small and weapons of attack so swift that no nation can be safe in its will to peace so long as any other single powerful nation refuses to settle its grievances at the council table.

For if any government bristling with implements of war insists on policies of force, weapons of defense give the only safety.

In ou. foreign relations we have learned from the past what not to do. From new wars we have learned what we must do.

We have learned that effective timing of defense, and the distant points from which attacks may be launched are completely different from what they were 20 years ago.

Must Be Prepared

We have learned that survival can not be guaranteed by arming after the attack begins—for there is new range and speed to offense.

We have learned that long before any overt military act, aggression begins with preliminaries of propaganda, subsidized penetration, the loosening of ties of good will, the stirring of prejudice and the incitement to disunion.

We have learned that God-fearing Democracies of the world which observe the sanctity of treaties and good faith in their dealings with other nations can not safely be indifferent to international lawlessness anywhere. They can not forever let pass, without effective protest, acts of aggression against sister nations —acts which automatically undermine all of us.

Obviously, they must proceed along practical, peaceful lines. But the mere fact that we rightly decline to intervene with arms to prevent acts of aggression does not mean that we must act as if there were no aggression at all. Words may be futile, but war is not the only means of commanding a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. There are many methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people.

At the very least, we can and should avoid any action, or any lack of action, which will encourage, assist or build up an aggressor. We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more.

Readiness Discourages Attack

And we have learned something else—the old, old lesson that probability of attack is mightily decreased by the assurance of an every ready defense. Since 1931 world events of thunderous import have moved with lightning speed. During these eight years many of our people clung to the hope that the innate decency of mankind would protect the unprepared who showed their innate trust in mankind. Today we are all wiser—and sadder.

Under modern conditions what we mean by "adequate defense"—a policy subscribed to by all—must be divided into three elements.

First we must have armed forces and defenses strong enough to ward off sudden attack against strategic positions and key facilities essential to ensure sustained resistance and ultimate victory.

Secondly we must have the organization and location of those key facilities so that they may be immediately utilized and rapidly expanded to meet all needs without danger of serious interruption by enemy attack.

In the course of a few days I shall send you a special message making recommendations for those two essentials of defense against danger which we can not safely assume will not come.

If these first two essentials are reasonably provided for, we must be able confidently to invoke the third element, the underlying strength of citizenship—the self-confidence, the ability, the imagination and the devotion that give the staying power to see things through.

Enemies From Within

A strong and united nation may be destroyed if it is unprepared against sudden attack. But even a nation well armed and well organized from a strictly military standpoint, may, after a period of time, meet defeat if it is unnerved by self-distrust, endangered by class prejudice, by dissension between capital and labor, by false economy and by other unsolved social problems at home.

In meeting the troubles of the world we must meet them as one people—with a unity born of the fact that for generations those who have come to our shores, representing many kindreds and tongues have been welded by common opportunity into a united patriotism. If another form of government can present a united front in its attack on a Democracy, the attack must be met by a united democracy. Such a democracy can and must exist in the United States.

A dictatorship may command the full strength of a regimented nation. But the united strength of a democratic nation can be mustered only when its people, educated by modern standards to know what is going on and where they are going, have conviction that they are receiving as large a share of opportunity for development, as large a share of material success and of human dignity, as they have a right to receive.

Our nation's program of social and economic reform is therefore a part of defense as basic as armaments themselves.

Six Years of Preparedness

Against the background of events in Europe, in Africa and in Asia during these recent years, the pattern of what we have accomplished since 1933 appears in even clearer focus.

For the first time we have moved upon deep-seated problems affecting our national strength and have forged national instruments adequate to meet them.

Consider what the seemingly piecemeal struggles of these six years add up to in terms of realistic national preparedness.

We are conserving and developing natural resources—land, water, power, forests.

We are trying to provide necessary food, shelter and medical care for the health of our population.

We are putting agriculture—our system of food and fiber supply—on a sounder basis.

We are strengthening the weakest spot in our system of industrial supply—its long smouldering labor difficulties.

We have cleaned up our credit system so that depositor and investor alike may more readily and willingly make their capital available for peace or war.

We are giving to our youth new opportunities for work and education.

We have sustained the morale of all the population by the dignified recognition of our obligations to the aged, the helpless and the needy.

Above all, we have made the American people conscious of their interrelationship and their interdependence. They sense a common destiny—and a common need of each other. Differences of occupation, geography, race and religion no longer obscure the Nation's fundamental unity in thought and in action.

We have our difficulties, true—but we are a wiser and a tougher nation than we were in 1929, or 1932.

Never have there been six years of such far-flung internal preparedness in our history. And all this has been done without any dictator's power to command, without conscription of labor or confiscation of capital, without concentration camps, and without a scratch on freedom of speech, freedom of the press or the rest of the Bill of Rights.

We see things now that we could not see along the way. The tools of government which we had in 1933 are outmoded. We have had to forge new tools for a new role of government in democracy—a role of new responsibility for new needs and increased responsibility for old needs, long neglected.

Some of these tools had to be roughly shaped and still need some machining down. Many of those who fought bitterly against the forging of these new tools welcome their use today. The American people, as a whole, have accepted them. The Nation looks to the Congress to improve the new machinery which we have permanently installed, provided that in the process the social usefulness of the machinery is not destroyed or impaired.

All of us agree that we should simplify and improve laws if experience and operation clearly demonstrate the need. For instance, all of us want better provision for our older people under our social security legislation. For the medically needy we must provide better care.

Must End Labor Strife

Most of us agree that for the sake of employer and employee alike we must find ways to end factional labor strife and employer-employee disputes.

Most of us recognize that none of these tools can be put to maximum effectiveness unless the executive processes of government are revamped—reorganized, if you will—into more effective combination. And even after such reorganization it will take time to develop administrative personnel and experience in order to use our new tools with a minimum of mistakes. The Congress, of course, needs no further information on this.

With this exception of legislation to provide greater government efficiency, and with the exception of legislation to ameliorate our railroad and other transportation problems, the past three congresses have met in part or in whole the pressing needs of the new order of things.

We have now passed the period of internal conflict in the launching of our program of social reform. Our full energies may now be released to invigorate the processes of recovery in order to preserve our reforms, and to give every man and woman who wants to work a real job at a living wage.

But time is of paramount importance. The deadline of danger from within and from without is not within our control. The hour-glass may be in the hands of other nations. Our own hour-glass tells us that we are off on a race to make democracy work, so that we may be efficient in peace and therefore secure in self-defense.

This time element forces us to still greater efforts to attain the full employment of our labor and our capital.

Some Dictatorship Success

The first duty of our statesmanship today is to bring capital and man-power together.

Dictatorships do this by main force. By using main force they apparently succeed at it—for the moment. However we abhor their methods, we are compelled to admit that they have obtained substantial utilization of all their material and human resources.

Like it or not they have solved, for a time at least, the problem of idle men and idle capital. Can we compete with them by boldly seeking methods of putting idle men and idle capital together and, at the same time, remain within our American way of life, within the Bill of Rights, and within the bounds of what is, from our point of view, civilization itself?

We suffer from a great unemployment of capital. Many people have the idea that as a nation we are overburdened with debt and are spending more than we can afford. That is not so. Despite our Federal Government expenditures the entire debt of our national economic system, public and private together is no larger today than it was in 1929, and the interest thereon is far less than it was in 1929.

The object is to put capital—private as well as public—to work.

We want to get enough capital and labor at work to give us a total turnover of business, a total national income, of at least $80,000,000,000 a year. At that figure we shall have a substantial reduction of unemployment; and the federal revenues will be sufficient to balance the current level of cash expenditures on the basis of the existing tax structure. That figure can be attained, working within the framework of our traditional profit system.

Many Factors Involved

The factors in attaining and maintaining that amount of national income are many and complicated.

They include more widespread understanding among business men of many changes which world conditions and technological improvements have brought to our economy over the last 20 years—changes in the interrelationship of price and volume and employment, for instance—changes of the kind in which business men are now educating themselves through opportunities like the so-called "monopoly investigation."

They include a perfecting of our farm program to protect farmers' income and consumers' purchasing power from alternate risks of crop gluts and crop shortages.

They include wholehearted acceptance of new standards of honesty in our financial markets.

They include reconcilement of enormous, antagonistic interests —some of them long in litigation —in the railroad and general transportation field.

They include the working out of new techniques—private, state and federal—to protect the public interest in and to develop wider markets for electric power.

They include a revamping of the tax relationships between federal, state and local units of government, and consideration of relatively small tax increases to adjust inequalities without interfering with the aggregate income of the American people.

Better Labor Organization

They include the perfecting of labor organization and a universal ungrudging attitude by employers toward the labor movement, until there is a minimum of interruption of production and employment because of disputes, and acceptance by labor of the truth that the welfare of labor itself depends on increased balanced output of goods.

To be immediately practical, while proceeding with a steady evolution in the solving of these and like problems, we must wisely use instrumentalities, like federal investment, which are immediately available to us.

Here, as elsewhere, time is the deciding factor in our choice of remedies.

Therefore, it does not seem logical to me, at the moment we seek to increase production and consumption, for the Federal Government to consider a drastic curtailment of its own investments.

The whole subject of government investing and government income is one which may be approached in two different ways.

The first calls for the elimination of enough activities of government to bring the expenses of government immediately into balance with income of government. This school of thought maintains that because our national income this year is only $80,000,000,000, ours is only a $60,000,0000,000 country; that government must treat it as such; and that without the help of government, it may some day, somehow, happen to become an $80,000,000,000,000 country.

Puts Onus on Congress

If the Congress decides to accept this point of view, it will logically have to reduce the present functions or activities of government by one-third. The Congress will have to accept the responsibility for such reduction; and the Congress will have to determine which activities are to be reduced.

Certain expenditures we can not possibly reduce, such as the interest on the public debt. A few million dollars saved here or there in the normal or in curtailed work of the old departments and commissions will make no great saving in the federal budget. Therefore, the Congress would have to reduce drastically some of certain large items, such as aids to agriculture and soil conservation, veterans' pensions, flood control, highways, waterways and other public works, grants for social and health security, civilian conservation corps activities, relief for the unemployed, or national defense.

The Congress alone has the power to do all this, as it is the appropriating branch of the Government.

The other approach to the question of government spending takes the position that this nation ought not to be and need not be only a sixty-billion dollar nation; that at this moment it has the men and the resources sufficient to make it at least an eighty-billion dollar nation. This school of thought does not believe that it can become an eighty-billion dollar nation in the near future if Government cuts its operations by one-third. It is convinced that if we were to try it, we would invite disaster—that we would not long remain even a sixty-billion dollar nation. There are many complicated factors with which we have to deal, but we have learned that it is unsafe to make abrupt reductions at any time in our net expenditure program.

By our common-sense action of resuming government activities last spring, we have reversed a recession and started the new rising tide of prosperity and national income which we are now just beginning to enjoy.

If government activities are fully maintained, there is a good prospect of our becoming an eighty-billion dollar country in a very short time. With such a national income, present tax laws will yield enough each year to balance each year's expenses.

It is my conviction that down in their hearts the American public—industry, agriculture, finance —wants this Congress to do whatever needs to be done to raise our national income to eighty-billion dollars a year.

Investing soundly must preclude spending wastefully. To guard against opportunist appropriations, I have on several occasions addressed the Congress on the importance of permanent long-range planning. I hope, therefore, that following my recommendation of last year, a permanent agency will be set up and authorized to report on the urgency and desirability of the various types of government investment.

Investment for prosperity can be made in a democracy.

I hear some people say "this is all so complicated. There are certain advantages in a dictatorship. It gets rid of labor trouble, of unemployment, of wasted motion and of having to do your own thinking."

My answer is "yes, but it also gets rid of some other things which we Americans intend very definitely to keep—and we still intend to do our own thinking."

It will cost us taxes and the voluntary risk of capital to attain some of the practical advantages which other forms of government have acquired.

High Cost of Dictatorship

Dictatorship, however, involves costs which the American people will never pay: the cost of our spiritual values. The cost of the blessed right of being able to say what we please. The cost of freedom of religion. The cost of seeing our capital confiscated. The cost of being cast into a concentration camp. The cost of being afraid to walk down the street with the wrong neighbor. The cost of having our children brought up not as free and dignified human beings, but as pawns molded and enslaved by a machine.

If the avoidance of these costs means taxes on my income; if avoiding these costs means taxes on my estate at death, I would bear those taxes willingly as the price of my breathing and my children breathing the free air of a free country, as the price of a living and not a dead world.

Events abroad have made it increasingly clear to the American people that dangers within are less to be feared than dangers from without. If, therefore, a solution of this problem of idle men and idle capital is the price of preserving our liberty, no formless selfish fears can stand in our way.

Once I prophesied that this generation of Americans had a rendezvous with destiny. That prophecy comes true. To us much is given; more is expected.

This generation will "nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth . . . the way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which if followed the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless."

Monitor Magazine to Devote Entire Issue to Democracy Jan. 11

The crusade for the renewing and protecting of democracy, ringingly proclaimed by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress today, will be the subject of the entire issue of The Christian Science Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section on Jan. 11.

The President cited the words of Abraham Lincoln on the way of liberty: "This generation will nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. . . . " For this process of social, economic, political and metaphysical salvation, the Magazine will present and evaluate the best available projects for the building of democracy higher than the forces which seek to overthrow it.

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You are cordially invited to attend without obligation the first lecture of each series, which will be given at 8 P. M. at the Hotel Puritan, Boston.

For further information phone R. W. McCurdy, ARP. 2562 or write T. J. Olsey, 226 Babcock St., Brookline. LON. 3872

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

America Is Reading More, Librarians of U. S. Report

By Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More library books, less employment, and greater interest in current happenings have increased the reading habit of Americans and pushed upward registration and circulation figures of large public libraries, according to Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association.

He reported findings from a survey of 35 cities of more than 100,000 population in the United States and Canada during the midwinter conference of the American Library Association held here recently.

The European situation has sent people by the hundreds to public libraries, it is reported from many cities. Books about Czechoslovakia, about the Jews and their history, about conditions leading up to the Munich crisis, and other volumes dealing with current political and economic trends are as widely sought after on the West Coast as on the East, or in the Middlewest, it is reported.

Aid to Education

The unusual interest among grown-ups in filling more education in the gaps left open in their earlier school days has been responsible for much of the increased reading, many librarians stated. People attending adult education classes learning more about vocations, about literature, music, drama, and practical crafts crowd up to the library desks for books on the various subjects.

The increased popularity of the forum throughout the country is also responsible for more reading, it is claimed. People gathering in meeting rooms to listen to radio broadcasts on public questions, continue their own debates after the broadcast is over and ask for more books on pertinent subjects.

In Minneapolis, for instance, there was a gain of 450,000 books borrowed for home use during the first 11 months of the year. This was due partly to an extensive series of lectures, forums, and club meetings which brought 30,000 people to the library. A steady increase in the number of requests for reading courses in labor problems and economics is noted in Minneapolis.

Demand for Non-Fiction

In Seattle, Wash., Judson T. Jennings, librarian, reports a greater demand for non-fiction than in 1937. Books on economics in general, he said, including information on social security and co-operatives, the Supreme Court, international relations, books written by foreign correspondents on the European situation are all very popular. Books which exceed all others in demand are those dealing with the Spanish War, China, Japan, Hitler, and the Jews, he said.

The general increase in books borrowed in St. Louis libraries is attributed to shorter working hours and more duplicate copies of popular non-fiction titles. Furthermore, it is noted by librarians there that the European situation has increased the demand for pertinent titles. In addition, a special interest is shown in amateur photography by the number of books checked out on this subject. Moreover, people are interested in self-improvement, it seems, and are borrowing books on good English, political and economic questions of the day, creative writing, biography, history, and other educational subjects.

Fictional Favorites

Although non-fiction appears to attract more people than fiction, yet many novels are in demand. In St Louis, the 10 books of fiction most in circulation in 1938 were— "Gone With the Wind," by Margaret Mitchell; "Citadel" by A. J. Cronin; "Northwest Passage" by Kenneth L Roberts; "The Rain Came" by Louis Bromfield; "And so Victoria" by William Vaughan Wilkins; "Mortal Storm" by Phyllis Bottome; "The Yearling" by Marjorie Rawlings; "My Son, My Son" by Howard Spring; "Nutmeg Tree" by Margery Sharp; and "Wall" by Mary Roberts Rinehart. For the past few years regional novels have been more in demand than novels of the soil, St Louis librarians report.

Among the most popular non-fiction titles during the past year in many libraries were the following—"The Importance of Living" by Lin Yu-t'ang; "The Horse and Buggy Doctor" by Arthur E. Hertzler; "With Malice Toward Some" by Margaret Halsey; "Listen The Wind" by Anne Lindbergh; "Madame Curie" by her daughter, Eve Curie; "How to Win Friends and Influence People" by Dale Carnegie; "My Battle" by Adolf Hitler; "My America" by Louis Adamic; "America's 60 Families" by Ferdinand Lundberg; and "Alone" by Richard E. Byrd.

Children's Favorites

Children's reading showed a gain in every city except one, partly because progressive methods in the school depend upon wide reading, librarians report. In Evanston, Ill., grade school chilren read an average of 45 books a child year. Vocational stories, books about animals, especially horses and dogs, books on how-to-do things, and old fashioned fairy tales are in greatest demand. Modern fairy tales and fantasies are not popular, according to most reports.

The American Library Institute of which George B. Utley, librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago, is President held meetings in connection with the Midwinter Library Conference. The Institute elects its fellows for their distinguished services to the library profession, and the membership is kept to 100. Members are either dropped or re-elected at the end of 10 years.

Library Scholarships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Of the seven students awarded fellowships by the American Association in a nation-wide selection, six have entered the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. The seventh has chosen Columbia University. Four states and Canada are represented by the University of Chicago group.

Police Vigilant In Taxi Drivers Strike in N. Y. City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Extra details of police patrolled New York streets today in elaborate precautionary measures against possible violence as a strike of more than 11,000 taxicab drivers gathered momentum.

The strike was called by the Transport Workers Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, against major taxi operating companies in behalf of better hours, better pay and complete unionization of all save independent drivers. The strike follows the expiration of a one-year contract and the rejection by the operators of the union's demands.

Latest reports indicate that the strike is about 40 per cent effective, with the union predicting it will grow into complete tie-up of all company-owned cabs if a quick settlement is not effected. So far, the major result is apparently a booming business for the city's 5,000 independent cab drivers, unaffected by the strike.

Meanwhile, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has followed his customary course in attempting to effect a quick settlement. He has summoned representatives of both strikers and employers to a City Hall onference and had recommended use of the State Mediation Board.

The police precautions are based upon the lessons of 1934, when a similar strike loosed a reign of violence in New York streets. Paralleling the start of the strike, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine today ordered his department placed on an emergency footing, thereby increasing by one-third the number of patrolmen on duty. The police report that so far there has been little violence.

Specific union demands include an increase in receipts shares from the present 42½ per cent to between 45 and 50 per cent, one week's vacation with pay, a nine-hour day and a 10-hour night and the "elimination of racketeering in the industry." The union holds these demands can and must be met.

Spokesmen for operators insist, however, that with the city setting taxicab rates, the companies cannot afford to increase receipt shares without going into bankruptcy.

Neutral observers here see both sides as presumably correct and hold that the trouble lies with the fact that taxicab driving is at best economically unstable and that there are far too many cabs in the streets. It has been recommended that the city and state seek a way to stabilize the industry.

New Jersey Laws On the Adoption Of Children in Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Strict laws governing the adoption of children became effective with the advent of the new year, and hereafter the State will see that homeless children are adopted by persons financially, socially and religiously suited for parenthood.

Legislation now on the statute books require a thorough investigation of would-be foster parents. Where children from incorporated orphanages and other similar institutions are involved, reports to a court of common pleas or a juvenile court will be made by the supervising agency. In other cases, investigations will be handled by the State Department of Institutions and Agencies or by one of its designated agents

To guide investigators, the law now requires that in giving children for adoption due regard for the religious background of the child must be had, meaning that prospective foster-parents would be investigated by persons having knowledge of the spiritual background best suited to the child. The law also provides that a child must live in his new home a year before final adoption papers are granted. This is to reduce instances in which foster parents have wished to relinquish children after the adoption became final.

Four hundred children were adopted in New Jersey last year.

Philadelphia's Woman of the Year

Wide World

Mrs. Caroline A. Moore **Ellis A. Gimbel**

"Mother" Moore receives the Gimbel Philadelphia Award for outstanding service during 1938.

Service Brings Its Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — In recognition of her 53 years of service to the Navy, Army and Marines, Mrs. Caroline A. Moore—"Mother" Moore—has been presented with the $1,000 Gimbel Philadelphia Award for 1938.

Chosen from 84 Philadelphia women nominated as outstanding by the city's 751 women's organizations, Mrs. Moore began welfare work in 1885 as a girl of 15, singing and reciting for men who visited the Sunday Breakfast Association. In 1905 she helped organize the Life Line Savers, who worked along the waterfront and held nonsectarian religious services for sailors on shore leave.

"Just in case the service might not attract enough of them," she said, "I baked pies and cakes and took them along. We always had a full congregation."

"Mother" Moore also has formed cooking classes for the wives of working men, given advice to men on many problems, provided care and assistance for others in need.

'Gas' Stations in the Sky

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The development of an adequate refueling system to permit heavier pay-loads was listed as one the tasks remaining before the inauguration of weekly air service across the North Atlantic, announced for June by Imperial Airways.

Officials of the British line announced that four new 24-ton Cabot-type flying boats being built for the service to Montreal would be equipped for the refueling system by which a tanker plane would fuel the flying boats a few minutes after the take-off at Foynes, Ireland. This procedure would allow full loads of mail to be carried.

Imperial Airways announced that regular weekly trans-Atlantic airmail service, forerunner of a 21-hour England-New York passenger service, would be started before June between Southampton and Montreal, via Foynes and Botwood, Newfoundland.

Permission to land in New York has not yet been granted but the Imperial Company said: "We are negotiating for a permit to extend the service to New York and expect to have it by the time the service begins."

Beginning with a weekly service, two weekly flights each way are planned for later in the summer.

Details of the new refueling scheme were expected to be finished before June. Another tank plane may be shipped to Botwood before the service begins to fuel planes making the west-to-east crossing.

Atlantic Air Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The United States was reliably reported to be pressing Great Britain for permission for American operators to begin regular airplane service to England this spring.

There is a possibility, it was said, that France may be selected as the European terminus if British permission is withheld.

Because of technical difficulties, the British Government has been reluctant to put into effect a two-year-old reciprocity arrangement whereby British and American companies would divide a schedule of four round-trip flights weekly between the two countries.

The Pan-American Airways is now ready with a great flying boat to start regular passenger and airmail service in March or April.

Akron's Tribute to Firestone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A large grade separation, termed the "Firestone Memorial bridge," girded in concrete and steel, became another link in a greater Akron recently, with ceremonies commemorating the industrial leader who conceived it, Mr. Harvey S. Firestone.

A city-wide celebration centering on the bridge, opened the $1,625,000 project, while the huge industrial plants which Mr. Firestone founded were stilled for over an hour as employees and executives honored him.

Representatives of county, State, and Federal Governments, and the three railroads spanned by the new bridge took part in the ceremonies. A mammoth parade of marching units and gaily decorated floats followed by a banquet attended by Congressmen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, as well as State and civic leaders, including Gov. Martin L. Davey, followed.

Governmental highway engineers and State highway officials joined in the celebration.

Mr. Edison, as son of the late great inventor, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who was one of Mr. Firestone's firm friends, had known the Akron industrialist well, as he had often accompanied his father to picnics and outings, which the two shared with Mr. Henry Ford and Mr. John Burroughs, the naturalist.

The erection of the bridge spelled the end of years of agitation for the grade improvement. It eliminates the former dangerous railroad crossing at that spot and actually picks up and diverts the main street of the city into a new channel some 2,200 feet long.

The five sons of the Columbiana, Ohio, farm boy who rose to international fame in the rubber industry witnessed the dedication and attended the banquet with Mrs. Firestone. Mayor Lee D. Schroy of Akron cut a ribbon, standing with his back to a huge Christmas tree which was erected in the triangle formed by the Memorial bridge and the ramp.

The entire area was decorated and festooned with Christmas trees and searchlights played on the scene. Choral groups from all over the city took part in the program.

Pittsburgh Slums Have a Coal Rush

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Residents of Pittsburgh's "hill district" awakened Jan. 3 to find a coal rush on at the site of the first of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority's $18,000,000 slum-clearance projects.

A vein of the fuel was uncovered during leveling operations, and scores of persons, mostly Negroes living nearby, went to work with picks, shovels, bags, baskets, carts, and anything else handy in the way of potential mining equipment.

Housing officials said they knew part of the famous "Pittsburgh vein" of coal was under the land, but didn't know it was so near the surface.

Exhibit of Needlework Prepared in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All entries for the fourth national exhibition of needlework by Amateur Needlework of Today were to be delivered on Jan. 3 and 4 at W. & J. Sloane's, where the display will be on view from Jan. 11 to 21 for the benefit of the New York Association for the Blind. On Jan. 17 Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., herself an ardent needleworker, will give an illustrated talk on various types of stitches.

Chairmen in 21 cities have been at work for months assembling needlework. Last year's collection, according to Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, founder of the organization, included entries by business women, housewives, Indians, farm women, several school girls, and a Long Island man, who was among the prize winners.

Chicago Tosses Gambling Issue To Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though the ruling didn't come as a surprise apparently, even to Mayor Edward J. Kelly, sponsor of the law, Chicago's City Ordinance legalizing and licensing horse race bookmakers has been declared illegal by Circuit Judge Harry M. Fisher.

The action throws back once more into the laps of the State legislators the question of regulation of this type of gambling here. In fact observers see in events over the past few years evidences of a deliberate campaign to bring about a gradual easing of gambling-restrictions in Illinois, chiefly for the benefit of the politico-gambling interests in Chicago.

Judge Fisher, who is counted as a loyal member of the Kelly machine, declared in his ruling on a quo warranto suit filed against the city by the then States Attorney General, Otto Kerner, that the city has no authority to license handbooks because they are forbidden by State law.

This simple fact was disputed only by Mayor Kelly, his city council, and others of the machine at the time the ordinance was passed. Mr. Kerner, Thomas J. Courtney, Cook County States Attorney, the Chicago City Club, members of the bar, and many other individuals and organizations declared unreservedly that the ordinance was invalid.

On being advised of the ruling Mayor Kelly without hesitation said, however, "This means that you've got to have legislation at Springfield. I never thought this ordinance would get by without an amendment to the State law."

Farm-Labor Guide Considered Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The establishment of Federal and state agencies to aid and direct the seasonal moves of migratory farm laborers is recommended in a report on public employment needs by the Public Administration Committee of the Social Science Research Council.

The report urged the necessity of finding a means of controlling this vast migration and holds that it can be done only through the close co-operation of the Federal and farm states' governments. Declaring that such co-operation must take a long-range view of the problem, the Committee advocates a thorough investigation by national experts as the first step.

The report recommends the appointment of a Federal supervisor, whose task would be to keep in touch with state farm agencies, gathering such data as would aid in foretelling labor and crop demands. Such a Federal supervisor might also be in a position to give the farm states advice on the migratory labor problem, it holds.

Mark Sullivan Scores a Point

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In press conferences for six years President Roosevelt has scored more-or-less friendly points off the amiable person of Mark Sullivan, the newspaper columnist, who—it must be admitted—could get even in his daily syndicated writings. But Mr. Sullivan scored right back in the press conference Jan. 3, and decisively.

"What did you discuss with Governor Kraschel of Iowa today?" asked Richard T. Wilson, of the Des Moines Register-Tribune.

The President (who may not be quoted directly in this account) replied that they had talked about liberal democracy.

"What about it?" pursued Mr. Wilson.

The President replied that he and Governor Kraschel are for it.

"What is it?" asked another newspaperman.

The President asked if it was Mark Sullivan who had asked that question, rather pleased at turning the attack.

"Mark Sullivan knows what liberal democracy is," replied the columnist himself, strongly emphasizing the words "Mark Sullivan." The President joined everybody else in the appreciative laugh. But he didn't level any more quips at Mr. Sullivan.

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University of Oregon 'Co-eds' Cling to Old-Fashioned Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—"Co-eds" at the University of Oregon intend to marry for love, rather than money or social position. They prefer the real "he-man" type to the rough and ready "cave-man," or the gentle type who agrees with everything they say or do. A pleasant personality is the most desirable trait of the men they hope to marry, with intelligence rated second, skill at the so-called "social graces" third, looks and manners fourth, and ability to dance fifth.

Most of them came to the university to train for a career, and others, not having their minds made up, at least want to get a general all-around education. Only a few came here for social life, and very few came "in search of a man."

These and a lot of other facts about what a university co-ed plans and thinks were found out on the Eugene Campus recently, when a survey was conducted among women students. Some 150 women students were asked to fill out a questionnaire and without exception they were very serious and very frank in answering.

The result was as reassuring as it was surprising. For instance, in answer to one question, "Do you prefer a man who doesn't drink, one who drinks modreately or one who feels that liquor is a necessary part of an occasion," nearly one-third chose strictly non-drinkers while not one wanted the man who felt liquor necessary for a good time!

Have Old-Fashioned Ideals

Modern as they may be in many ways, the women students still harbor some real old-fashioned ideals, the survey showed. To the question, "Looks, intelligence, and other factors being equal among two or more men whom you could have would you marry for money, for social position, or love?" 124 of the 150 unhesitatingly chose love, while only 18 were cynical enough to designate money, and only two cared a whoop for "social position." And maybe there are some among the 20 who will feel differently when the time actually comes to stand before the altar!

At least two thirds place a high regard on love, for in answer to a question, "If you reach the age at which you think you should be married but have not actually fallen in love, would you marry some man whom you liked very well, or would you prefer to remain unmarried?" some 90 would prefer the single state—though they might keep on hoping!

They are not as ruthless in pursuit of the male as some folks make them out to be, either. In answer to the question, "If a very good friend of yours has a boy friend to whom you are very much attracted, should you have any scruples in taking him away from her?" 112 would leave the boy alone, while only 24 would try to "cut in."

Some girls may think a swanky automobile is nice, but when asked to rate things they consider most important when dating a boy, 139 checked "his own merits" first. Only five checked "looks," three put "fraternity" first, two thought money most important, and not one checked "car."

What "Frat" Pin Means

To more than half of the girls, accepting a fraternity pin from the "boy friend" means it is a token of love for that particular season, rather than a definite engagement. A few regard it as merely a token of friendship, although 32 out of the 150 still feel that the pin should not be accepted if it does not mean a promise of matrimony. "I am going to have a real ring when I become engaged," one girl declared. "Any girl with a good line can get a fraternity pin."

On the whole, it seems the girls trust the boys at Oregon and think they're a pretty good lot of fellows, for of the 150 questioned, 107 said they would consider accepting a "blind" date, as dates with boys they don't know, arranged by a friend are called. Only 19 wouldn't take a chance. However, the girls admit they are sometimes disappointed on this blind date deal, for 58 of those answering admitted this, while 69 had always had pretty good luck.

The questionnaire also pretty well blasted the idea that a man must belong to a fraternity to rate with the girls. Of the 150 answering, 103 said they considered a man's fraternity of no importance, while only 43 said it figured at all.

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Scholars Formulate Scheme To Solve Economic Problems

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 4 (AP)—Two natural scientists and the Director of Investigation for the U. S. Senate Commitee on Manufacturers announce that they have filed with the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science a detailed plan for the solution of social and economic problems.

The trio are Dr. Harold Urey, Columbia University's Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, Dr. Oscar Riddle, biologist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Adrian Adelman, Franklin, Pa., attorney attached to the Senate Committee.

The plan, Mr. Adelman said, will be sent to any scientist requesting it, but otherwise it is confidential. It provides for a national, non-partisan council.

"For some years," the statement of the trio says, "scientists have been increasingly concerned with the social implications of their discoveries. Some scientific circles have been seeking of late for some way to implement their growing social consciousness. For instance, a world federation, or a parliament of science, has been suggested. However, someing much more definite is needed if this potentially valuable social consciousness of scientists is to be made effective.

"The time is ripe for a definite plan. We therefore wish now to call to the attention of the Association that a carefully worked out, specific and adequate plan for these purposes already exists, the result of a three-year quiet study by 100 leaders from almost every field in American life, from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

The plan has been issued as a confidential Senate print. Mr. Adelman has been the liason man to bring various persons together and to get their suggestions co-ordinated.

Fleet Sails for Maneuvers

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The advance guard of the United States' first line of defense—its navy of 160 ships—is headed for Caribbean waters, where the full fleet will go through a rigorous test of its ability to protect the Panama Canal.

From widely scattered bases, ships will sail all this week for the site of the maneuvers—a front from Norfolk, Va., to the Equator and from the Canal to a line approximately 1,000 miles east of the Atlantic coastline.

The new 1,850-ton destroyer Warrington and the old-type light Cruisers Cincinnati and Concord pulled away from the Brooklyn Navy Yard Jan. 3 and headed southward and another destroyer and three cruisers left today.

These ships will first join other vessels of the Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads, Va. The full squadron then will leave en masse Friday for Cuba's Guantanamo area and hold target practice and tactical maneuvers there before joining the Pacific Fleet at Colon the last week in January. The canal defense maneuvers will end about April 15.

Canal Awaits Fleet

PANAMA, Jan. 4 (AP)—Canal Zone officials expect to surpass existing records when they put the United States fleet through the Canal en route from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

They are preparing to better the record established in the spring of 1934, when they passed 111 warships through in 47 hours and 40 minutes, just 20 minutes under two days.

They count for a better record on the fact that more pilots will be available, 63, and they will fly from Cristobal back to Balboa for a second trip instead of going by train.

The canal will function 24 hours a day until the last warship is in the Atlantic.

Pacific Fleet in Test

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (AP)—With all the secrecy as if in time of war the United States fleet stood out to sea silently during the night for the big naval war games of the year.

Dreadnaughts, aircraft carriers, heavy cruisers, destroyers, and submarines moved out from the naval bases of San Pedro and San Diego.

They moved with radios silent, ships darkened, with only the blue battle lanterns alight, as the sea lanes from the bases were swept for submarines and mines of a theoretical "enemy" that had approached the California shore.

Public Employees Paid In Atlanta and County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—December pay checks amounting to more than $600,000 were issued to employees from the city and county. Added to this will be $109,000 which will go to the courthouse employees. Approximately 3,000 teachers and municipal employees were paid more than $500,000, and 1,675 Fulton County teachers received $110,000.

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Trade Rise and Labor Peace Forecast by Canadian Cabinet

OTTAWA (CP)—Optimistic forecasts of better Canadian business conditions and labor relations in 1939 were made here by two Federal Cabinet Ministers in their New Year's messages.

Finance Minister Charles A. Dunning said in his message that barring foreign political aggravations an improvement in business activity, trade, and employment may be expected in 1939, which will make it the best year since the depression began.

In another message, Labor Minister Norman McL. Rogers said that there is reasonable ground for expectation that definite progress is being made toward elimination of industrial conflict in Canada by a realization of the fact that the interests of both employers and workers lie in the same and not in opposite directions.

Mr. Rogers said that one of the most practical and beneficial forms of this co-operative attitude was the establishment of retirement pension plans for employees by an increasing number of employers. A general adoption of retirement plans would go far toward eliminating industrial unrest. Growth and extension of such plans was an encouraging feature of 1938, he commented.

Mr. Dunning pointed out that in the year just ending the Canadian economy suffered from the sharp recession in the United States, the continuing influence on trade and traffic of the 1937 crop failure and the political friction and wars in Europe and the Far East.

"Fortunately, the closing months of 1938 witnessed a substantial improvement in business conditions in the United States and the continuance and possible acceleration of this improvement appears to be assured for the immediate future at least," Mr. Dunning stated.

This year's wheat crop in Western Canada was double the previous year, but prices were low, Mr. Dunning said. The larger crop has increased the purchasing power of Western Canada and "will continue to exert a stimulating influence on several features of our economic life."

The Finance Minister noted with satisfaction that on Dec. 22 Dominion revenues were only $2,500,000 below the figure for the corresponding period a year ago. The Canadian National Railways deficit, however, would be larger and a further loss arise from the Government's wheat board operations.

Britain Reminded By Egypt of Rights In Suez Waterway

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Egyptian Government reminded Britain today that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain must make no deal with Italy about the Suez Canal without first getting the consent of Egypt.

Premier Mussolini has made it clear that he wants to talk about increasing Italy's share of control in the Canal when Mr. Chamberlain goes to Rome Jan. 11.

Alarmed by this, Egypt sent a note to the British Foreign Office containing a reminder that Egypt is to eventually become sole proprietor of the Canal.

Mr. Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, who also is going to Rome, returned to their offices today from year-end holidays to discuss their program. They are due to leave next Monday evening.

Meanwhile it was understood that Mr. Chamberlain had assured the Egyptian authorties he would make no decision about the Suez Canal without consulting them.

The War in Spain: A Military Summary

The following summary of the military situation in Spain, compiled from authentic direct sources and dispatches of the Associated Press, shows the latest phase of operations since the beginning of November, leading up to the great Insurgent and Italian offensive which opened on Dec. 23.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The long-heralded winter offensive of the Spanish insurgents began 12 days ago, with Italian troops so conspicuous in the fighting that the move is generally considered to be connected with the Anglo-Italian talks which are to take place when Premier Chamberlain pays his scheduled visit to Rome Jan. 11.

So difficult has been the fighting, amid fogs, blizzards, severe frosts and dangerous thaws and yet so determined have been the attacks that the offensive is thought by political observers to be very largely due to the Italian dictator's eagerness to show himself in a favorable light in Spain before negotiations with Britain open.

It is evidently the insurgent commander's purpose to break through to Barcelona in the northern sector of the fighting, almost regardless of cost, and the enormous accumulation of artillery and the help of four divisions of Italians (40,000 men, including the new Green Arrow division), each with an artillery regiment of nine batteries, have enabled him to keep up almost irresistible pressure from Tremp, the northern hydraulic station under the Pyrenees, down to the lower reaches of the Ebro.

With mule trains struggling over the slippery mountain trails to bring the insurgent General Franco his supplies, the whole offensive in this mountain region has been prepared with the utmost completeness.

Even the prospects of a diversion by the southern Valencia army of the Loyalists were forestalled by the Insurgents who had men enough in reserve, over and above the 300,000 or so deployed on the 65-mile northern front, to start an attack toward Valencia south of Nules on the coast, with sufficient show of force to alarm the Loyalists into keeping the Valencia armies inactive to stop any possible major attack.

Claims by Insurgents

Altogether the Insurgents claim to have captured 675 square miles of territory since the opening of the offensive Dec. 23. And were it not that the stout resistance of the Loyalists has thrown the Insurgents several days behind schedule in their advance—which means the using up of troops rather more than had been calculated—the Loyalist front would be in a serious situation with the turning of two of the key points on its line.

One of these points is the mountain stronghold of Artesa on the Segre River 70 miles west of Barcelona. If the Insurgents have captured this little textile town, as they claim, they have been able to cut one of the northern Loyalist Army's two main lines of communication with France, for Artesa commands the main highway from Lerida to Seo de Urgel and Puigcerda on the French frontier. In order to take the town it was necessary to cross the heavily-fortified River Segre and a canal. The achievement was one that could only be accounted for by the superior artillery of the Insurgents, their superiority in the air—600 Insurgent fighting planes were reported to have been in operation—and the strain upon the undernourished Loyalists of defending their lines against Gen. Garcia Valino's determined attacks in the bitter sub-zero cold.

Many Tanks and Guns

The other key position turned by the insurgent forces is south of Lerida, where the capture of a peak of the Llena mountains, close to the little village of Juncosa, has enabled them to command the highway by which the Loyalists have been bringing up supplies to Borjas Blancas, a road junction for coastal points and a central point, in the Loyalist line of defenses.

The attack is today said to have shifted to Borjas Blancas itself, against which General Franco is reported to be ready to throw 25 divisions of 300,000 men, nearly 400 tanks, and 1,500 guns.

With Borjas Blancas taken, the force there is prepared to converge on the southern force in the Llena mountains, joining it at Montblanch for a combined attack on the coastal city of Tarragona, 20 miles away.

This great offensive against Barcelona had been long in preparation and the Loyalists had been fully warned. It was at first expected during the summer, and the Loyalists upset the initial plans by their attack across the Ebro last July. Since then the Loyalists have been hard at work fortifying the hill tops and peaks with machine-gun nests all the way from Tortosa near the Ebro mouth to Andorra in the Pyrenees.

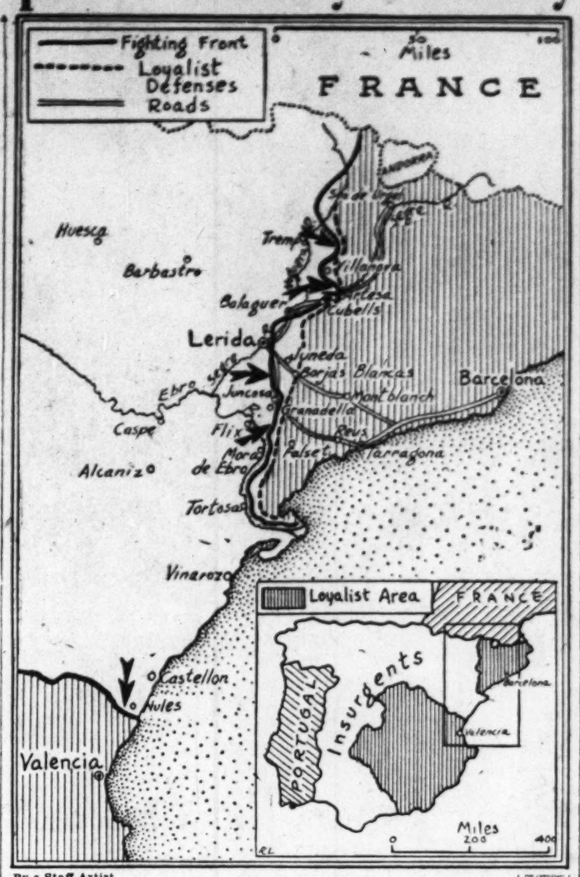
On Nov. 7 the Loyalists started another diversion south and north of Lerida in an effort to stall the offensive once more. But the Insurgents this time were too well advanced with their plans. By Nov 17 they had practically recaptured all the territory won by the Loyalists across the Ebro.

Fighting began again in the middle of December, and suddenly stopped, owing, it is said, to the discovery of a vast spy plot, in which the British pro-consul at San Sebastian was involved, and which was believed to have supplied the Loyalists with complete plans of the Insurgent advance.

Two days before Christmas, however, the full advance began, and though the weather was so cold that the water cooling for the guns, usually boiling hot, froze up, troops advanced near Tremp and toward the bridgehead over the Segre river at Balaguer.

Veteran government mountain fighters from their machine-gun nests compelled the advancing forces to fight for every yard they gained, despite the immense superiority of the insurgents in heavy arms and despite the fact that Loyalist Spain for the first time is fighting without the assistance of any international troops.

Today the right wing of the advance is driving hard against Falset on the road to Tarragona, the left has pushed on from the Balaguer bridgehead through the mountains to Cubells and Artesa, while the reinforced center is heading for Borjas Blancas. The Loyalists must necessarily give way so long as the present rate of bombardment continues.



By a Staff Artist

Map shows in detail the battleground of the major offensive launched by the Spanish Insurgents on Dec. 23 and the line of the Loyalist fortifications which have already been reached at several points.

Fortifying of Guam Urged As Key to U. S. Naval Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

mendations made by the Board. The others are intended to strengthen the positions already held by existing American naval forces. Guam alone would advance America's naval frontier beyond its present defense lines.

Hepburn Heads Board

Admiral Richard J. Hepburn, former Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, is Chairman of the Board. Its other members are Rear Admiral E. J. Marquart, Capt. Arthur L. Bristol and Capt. Ralph Whitman. The Board was established under terms of the Naval Expansion Act of 1937, ordered to study the problem of bases for the fleet and report back to Congress. Its report is made independently of the regular naval establishment. It is the work of the individual members of the Board, but nonetheless reflects in general terms the professional judgment of the higher officials of the Navy Department.

The report does not technically have any relationship to the National defense program which President Roosevelt will submit to Congress next week. However, it is assumed that the President's recommendations on the subject of naval bases will respect and probably incorporate the work of the Hepburn Board.

The Board recommends, in all, the establishment or improvement of 25 air bases, 10 submarine bases two destroyer bases, three mine bases, and one ammunition depot.

Of the air bases recommended 15, according to the Board, are urgent and should be established at once. Of these in the urgent category 10 are in the Pacific area, one at the Panama Canal, and four on the Atlantic. The four marked urgent in the Atlantic are designated at Hampton Roads on the Chesapeake, near Jacksonville, Fla., extension at Pensacola, Fla., and at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

While not marked urgent, the Board places development of an air base at Quonsett Point in Narragansett Bay in the category of a vital link in the Atlantic defense system. Recommendations call for major air base developments at that point. It would be the major air defense unit in the northern Atlantic area with facilities for accommodating two aircraft carrier groups, two patrol plane squadrons and facilities for plane and engine overhaul.

Other developments in the Atlantic recommended by the Board are air facilities at Guantanamo, Cuba, air and submarine bases at Puerto Rico, and an air base in the Virgin Islands.

Program in Pacific

In the Pacific the Board recommends expansion of facilities along the actual Pacific Coast at Seattle, Mare Island, San Francisco, Alameda, San Diego. But the big news lies in its recommendations farther afield. The main northern fleet facility would be an air and submarine base on Kidiak Island, Alaska, with subordinate air and submarine facilities at Unalaska in the Aleutians and an air base at Sitka.

In the far Pacific the Board would throw an air base line south from Unalaska to Samoa by way of Midway, Oahu, Pearl Harbor, Johnston, Palmyra, Canton and Rose Island, the latter in the Samoa group.

From this north and south line it would throw a spear head into the far Pacific to Guam. The westward line, significantly, includes both air and submarine bases at every point. Beginning at Oahu it runs to Midway, to Wake and then to Guam. In effect the north and south line is a bow and the westward line an arrow pointed, not at Japan, but at Japan's line of possible expansion to the south. Completed, this system of American bases would give the United States potential power to challenge any Japanese move by way of the Philippines south to the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand—perhaps India. If it is not accomplished the assumption is that sooner or later Japan will embark on the southward route of expansion, taking the Philippines as the first step. That can be done if Guam is not fortified. But Guam would change the whole strategic picture of the far Pacific.

Norman-Schacht Talks to Include Refugee Question

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, left for Berlin today in an effort to prevent an Anglo-German trade war.

Mr. Norman is to be the guest of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, and is also expected to put before German officials new proposals for getting Jews out of Germany.

Both Dr. Schacht and Mr. Norman plan to leave for Basel Friday for a meeting of the Bank for International Settlements.

It was said that Dr. Schacht is particularly worried about Germany's adverse trade balance, which amounted last year to about 200,000,000 marks (about $80,000,000). Prospects of British financial support for Germany will be discussed at the meeting.

Mr. George Rublee, the American director, and other representatives of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee are to follow Mr. Norman to Berlin probably next week after he lays down a financial basis on which the Rublee delegation may work.

A mission of British industrialists is expected to go to Berlin later this month to see if they can reach some agreement with German commercial interests about Southeast European trade.

France to Send Experts

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP)—The French Government today announced it would send a group of economic experts to Berlin this month to study jointly with the German Government economic problems caused by the German occupation of Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia.

In the regions which Germany gained through the Munich agreement there had been close economic relations with France. These have to be made to conform with the German financial and economic regime which has been implanted there.

The discussions will be a prelude to negotiating a German-French commercial accord for which conversations are scheduled to start late this month.

Toronto Rejects Communist Drive For City Offices

TORONTO, Jan. 4 (CP)—Almost unchanged from 1938, the civic government of Ontario's capital has entered another year after an election campaign that came to a noisy finish on the cry of Communism and brought out the largest vote in the city's history.

Toronto voters, flocking to the polls over icy streets Jan. 2, re-elected Mayor Ralph C. Day and the 1938 Board of Control, and rejected the bid for election of Tim Buck and four or five other prominent Communists. Candidates agreed the Communism issue was responsible for the big total of 146,424 ballots, larger by 20,000 than the previous record.

Mr. Buck, Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, ran sixth for the four-man Control Board more than 4,000 votes from election after missing by 500 in the last election. At the same time, he polled 500 more votes than in his previous attempt.

Stewart Smith, a 1938 Alderman, was the only one of six Communists elected.

Poles in Strike Must Quit France

VALENCIENNES, France (AP)—As punishment for participating in the November general strike, 250 Polish miners and their families, who long ago had lost their Polish citizenship, were ordered Jan. 4 to leave France.

The Poles, in France for more than 20 years, were told to quit the country by Jan. 5. They face six months in prison if they ignore the expulsion notice.

Most of them, jobless since Nov. 30, remained in Valenciennes while the French-Polish organizations appealed to the Government either to rescind the order or grant a delay because none of the countries bordering France would permit the Poles to cross the frontier.

Officials said the miners were warned before the strike that they ran the risk of expulsion if they joined the movement.

Latin Americans Want to Know North Neighbors, Envoy Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"Never have the countries of South America been so close to the United States as at present," declared Señora Gabriel Mistral, on a cultural mission from the Government of Chile, when she arrived here.

"This is especially apparent among the working classes and the youth of South America," continued Señora Mistral, who is said to occupy as conspicuous a position in the diplomatic and educational affairs of her country as does Ruth Bryan Rohde in the United States.

Asked why the people of the Southern Hemisphere are interested in those of the Northern, she replied that it is because of America's fight to preserve democracy, and on account of the "Good Neighbor" policy of the President of the United States.

"Women of South America are becoming interested in joining with the women of the United States to defend the spiritual side of life also, against the materialism that is rampant in the world today. By that I do not mean the materialism of any particular nations, but rather, the material outlook on life in general that menaces the world."

Her mission, she said, is to make known the culture and literature of South America. This she hopes to accomplish through lectures which she will give at universities throughout the country she is visiting.

At the League of Nations' last meeting, Señora Mistral was Chairman of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, and Technical Advisor of the Committee of Letters. As a collaborator with the late Victor Belfonde, she aided in translating the best literature of South America into French.

"Out of the recent conference at Lima," said she, "I hope will come the authority to translate these same works into English, so the people of the North may become acquainted with the literature of our continent."

Señora Mistral has occupied such important diplomatic posts as Minister to Portugal from Chile, acting by a special law passed in 1933; also as Consul for Chile at Naples, Madrid and Lisbon. She served her country 20 years as a teacher, after which she was pensioned by a special decree, and was sent to Mexico to help reorganize the rural school, having been invited by the Mexican Government to perform this service. A high school in the City of Mexico bears her name, as do a number of schools in countries of South America.

For a few days here, Señora Mistral was the guest of the Pan-American League, Mrs. Clark Stearns, President.

Paris Movie Closing Hits Tax

PARIS (AP)—All moving pictures theaters in Paris closed at noon Jan. 4 in protest against a new municipal tax, and a Nation-wide movie shutdown was threatened within two weeks if no agreement is reached.

Approximately 300 theaters were affected.

The operators decided that if no agreement is reached in a week Paris suburban theaters will be closed. If two weeks elapse without agreement owners said they would be closed throughout the country.

Owners declared the new city tax, averaging nine per cent on receipts, would amount to 300,000 francs ($7,800) a year for neighborhood movies, making successful operation impossible. Seventeen per cent of the movie houses' receipts already goes to the State.

Nova Scotia Frost Means Wealth To Amethyst Hunters

SCOTT'S BAY, Nova Scotia, Jan. 4 (CP)—Winter frost means more than just cold weather in this Bay of Fundy village. It may bring pocket money to amethyst hunters next spring.

For without frost the amethyst-bearing rocks might remain out of reach on cliff faces. The expanding and contracting of the frost, however, loosens the purple-hued stones, and they tumble down to be picked up along the shores of the Bay.

Cyrus Steele of Scott's Bay said sales of amethysts to tourists have increased ten-fold in the last six or seven years. The stones reputedly bring $100,000 a year to Nova Scotia.

Amethysts are found sandwiched between layers of rock. Splitting the rock exposes the purple crystal. Seams run through the trap-rock formations of the mountain. Sometimes a plow turns them up. Often a farmer boring a well strikes an amethyst bed.

These beds are another source of the stones. The amethyst hunters strip off the covering clay and dynamite the rock. Amethysts are found in many other parts of the world. One of the chief sources is Uruguay.

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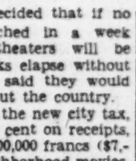

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Strong Nationalism Backed By New Japanese Premier

TOKYO, Jan. 4 (AP)—The swift overturn of the Konoye Cabinet came barely five days after the first inner skirmishes occurred. It was the fourth major attack by the Rightists against the Premier's regime.

The first came in March and April, 1938, over the National Mobilization Law which empowered the Government to draft manpower and economic resources in wartime.

The Diet passed the act when Prince Konoye gave assurances it would not be invoked during the China conflict "unless the emergency was so great" that there could be no alternative.

Articles regulating industry, trade, and banking were put into force quickly, however, and the Premier threatened then to quit. That battle ended in May with drastic reorganization to bring into the Cabinet Finance Minister Seshin Ikeda; Gen. Baron Sadao Araki, as Minister of Education; Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, as Minister of War; and to make Gen. Kazushige Ugaki Foreign Minister, in place of Overseas Minister.

The second clash cost General Ugaki his post when he opposed Army domination of the China Affairs Board which was created to administer conquered areas in China.

Control of Arms Profits

Then came a more serious collision in November, when the Army openly demanded invocation of Article 11 of the National Mobilization Law, aiming at control of munitions profits particularly. Insurance firms, shippers and others who profited heavily from the China war also were within the scope of this article.

Mr. Ikeda openly opposed this, of itself an indication of the seriousness of the crisis since normally these battles are fought in private. Some unannounced compromise dispelled that crisis.

The final dispute, leading to the fall of the Konoye Government, and the naming of the Hiranuma cabinet, was the result of these issues and also included a proposal for fusion of all political parties.

The Nationalists long have sought this and a question revolved around whether Prince Konoye could be persuaded to become leader of a single party. While the Premier never openly refused, he never accepted.

Prince Konoye, who became Premier June 4, 1937, a month before the China war began, declared upon his resignation that "the China incident has now entered a new state and the time has come when the Government must concentrate its efforts on construction of a new order in order to maintain lasting peace in East Asia."

The conviction was added that it had become "urgently necessary to enhance the confidence of the nation by formulating new policies under a new Cabinet," although the "unshakable fundamental policy" (to force a China regime favorable to Japan) had been "established and approved by His Majesty, the Emperor."

Political Society Banned

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma's Kokuhonsha (foundations-of-the-country society), a group for political action although not a recognized political party, was disbanded when he became President of the Privy Council in March, 1936, soon after the Government had quelled the Tokyo military uprising of Feb. 26-29.

The society simply vanished when its leader became head of the Privy Council, which is held to be above politics. At that time it was reported he was given that lofty post to block his chances of becoming Premier.

The new Premier comes of a Samurai family, but rose not by a career of arms but through the law. He became Procurator-General, then Minister of Justice, and finally entered the Privy Council. He has remained a bachelor. He long has maintained close contact with the Army and ultra-patriotic elements.

New Premier's Views

In 1934 Baron Hiranuma frankly expressed his views in a magazine article, declaring that "political parties and politicians have been discredited in the eyes of the people—there is little hope for them to regain confidence."

He said of finance that "we must not forget that financial pressure resulting from the extreme concentration of capital is the most important factor in the present extremely bad predicament of farmers, small businessmen, the middle and lower class generally."

His magazine article held that "the Japanese must awake to a keen consciousness that they are Japanese; we must make supreme efforts animated by the spirit of Japan to surmount all financial, diplomatic, and national defense prbolems."

A Nobel Prize Winner Comes to America

Wide World

Prof. Enrico Fermi and Family

Professor Fermi, winner of the 1938 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, is pictured with his family as he arrived in New York from Italy on Jan. 2. He will serve as a visiting professor at Columbia University. Left to right in the family group are: Mrs. Fermi; Guilo; Nella, and Professor Fermi.

Japan Changing Tactics in China

Great Wall made-in-Japan barring other traders from Chinese markets under 'war' excuse.

Japanese Call War 'Sacred Campaign'

by the Associated Press

Shanghai.

Admiral Koshiro Omikawa, Commander of Japan's China fleet, said in a New Year message that the Japanese still have a long way to go before reaching the "goal" of their "sacred campaign" in China.

He noted Japanese military successes in China, however, attributing them to the "august virtues of the Japanese Emperor" and to bravery of the men at the front.

Drive now centered on quick pacification of conquered areas, say foreign observers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4—China today is embraced in a new paradox—something between war and peace which defies definition.

First there was the undeclared war, then, following the Japanese capture of Hankow, there were expectations of an "undeclared peace."

The latest sifting of evidence indicates a condition defying classification. For actual peace exists over large areas in the country. But the Japanese refuse to admit that hostilities are, in any sense, limited. And the reason behind the Japanese effort to picture the war as engulfing the entire country is that this serves Nippon's policy of monopolizing the Chinese trading area. Thus the foreigners are being shut out of the China market by a new "Great Wall made-in-Japan."

Directed to New Order

Vice-Admiral Nomura, at Shanghai, told press questioners that the Yangtze cannot be restored to ordinary commercial purposes "until hostilities cease." This apparently applies to any and all parts of China.

The statement is typical. It continued with the contention that there are no Japanese who do not fall under the general category of "army or navy auxiliaries," that "any activities in the occupied areas are carried on for the attainment of the military objective," that all goods carried up or down the river were deemed in some way connected with the requirements of the military in shaping China closer to their desire, and that "rehabilitation of the occupied areas and supply to inhabitants of necessary goods" were "necessary for the establishment of the new order."

To this was subsequently added the assurance of Rear Admiral Masao Kanazawa, chief of the Navy Office, that Japanese military authorities "will be compelled to maintain the status quo of the Yangtze River as long as the Chinese armies persist in their present attitude." To support the ban on legitimate commercial vessels, Tokyo cited instances where foreign ships had engaged in allegedly wrongful enterprises.

Almost all the official Japanese spokesmen have been careful to point out that none of the restrictions means that foreigners are debarred from taking any share in the great work of remaking China.

All that is necessary is for the foreigners to recognize the "changed position" which has resulted from the hostilities, and to "co-operate with Japan"—which seems to amount to an invitation to recognize Japan's hegemony and to confine China activities to making loans to the Japanese for completing their conquest.

Foreigner More Important

Until recently, it has been the hope of the Japanese to bring hostilities to an end as soon as possible and, in effect, to pretend that after all, nothing special has happened—although naturally it was presumed that the new governments in China would be subservient to Japanese wishes. All that has now changed because of the increasing importance of the foreigner in the picture of Japan's plans.

As the Chinese have weakened everywhere but in the remote hinterland, the foreigner has come increasingly to the fore as a menace to Japan's plans of even greater magnitude.

Therefore it becomes extremely handy to preserve the theory of continued widespread hostilities. Nanking was captured around Christmas time of 1937. In answer to requests for re-opening the Yangtze, say, from Nanking downward to trade and commerce of all nations a year afterward, the Japanese Army, Navy, and commercial "auxiliaries" offer the plea of military necessity. When this is countered by specific facts and figures on the amount of Japanese commerce moving up and down the river daily, emphasis shifts to the argument that the foreign Powers made no objection when China laid river booms against the Japanese advance; therefore these Powers have no possible excuse for objecting when the Japanese in turn prevent neutral shipping from passage.

It is true that there has been little or no major clearing of the river, but it is equally true that Japanese river vessels pass up and down with apparent ease and no accidents resulting from the Chinese obstructions, whatever may befall them for other reasons.

In this extremity the foreign businessman has no alternative but to turn to his home Government and ask for a determined representation to alter a situation that has brought discomfiture and near-ruin to the foreigners.

Occupation Limited

The Japanese maintain they have conquered about 900,000 square miles, but the Chinese admit the occupation of only about one seventh of the total area of the 13 provinces.

Neutral observers point out that the occupation for the most part is limited to major cities, railways, and highways and that contiguous territory still requires costly and extensive mopping-up.

Partially conquered territory, however, includes Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Canton, Hankow, Nanking, Amoy, Tsingtao, Chefoo, and other important cities. The Japanese also control 2,000 miles of seacoast through their naval blockade and hold the Yangtze and Pearl Rivers, China's two greatest trade arteries.

Nearly two thirds of China's 6,000 miles of railways are held by the invaders and fully one half of the nation's commerce, industry, and agriculture has been dislocated.

Japan achieved its conquests with a highly-organized army of 800,000 men liberally equipped with modern weapons and supported by 1,200 warplanes and scores of warships.

Chiang's Support Deficient

Against the invaders Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek flung nearly 3,000,000 men but they were for the most part inadequately equipped and poorly supported by artillery, tanks, and planes. At present a Chinese army of 1,000,000 men is concentrated in Hunan and Kwangsi Provinces while perhaps another 1,000,000 men are fighting in various units throughout China.

The toll of lives is disputed, but best available foreign estimates place Chinese losses at 1,300,000 including nearly 1,000,000 killed in action or as a result of inadequate attention following injury. These estimated place Japanese casualties at 350,000, including 125,000 killed.

The Japanese won mastery in the air early in the war by destroying all the Chinese air force except an estimated 100 planes. The Japanese admit the loss of 112 planes, while neutral sources estimate their losses at 250.

Present Battle Lines

Present battle lines roughly are as follows:

A zigzag line across Southwestern Shansi Province where the Japanese again are trying to drive the Chinese across the Yellow River into Shensi or Honan.

A line extending from Yochow, 122 miles up the Yangtze from Hankow, eastward to the Sui River, 50 miles south of Kiukiang.

An irregular circular line around Hankow with the various columns anywhere from 50 to 100 miles away in different directions.

A circular line around Canton, creating a 30-mile buffer zone.

"Still much fighting ahead" was the way a Japanese Army spokesman in Peiping summed up the outlook for 1939 in North China, where extensive guerrilla fighting has been going on.

With General Hata's departure for Tokyo Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander of Japan's third fleet in Chinese waters, becomes ranking Japanese officer in Central China.

Thus it seemed the Navy hereafter would play a more important role, maintaining control of China's seaports and the main avenues of inland commerce.

Admiral Willson to Tell President of German Plans

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Rear Admiral Russell Willson, United States Naval Attaché, is expected to leave this month to report in Washington on new German and British naval plans.

Admiral Willson was recalled for duty in the United States after serving for two years as the Naval Attaché of the Embassy. He is expected to consult with British Admiralty officials on the implications of Reichsführer Hitler's dicision, announced last week, to double the German submarine force to achieve submarine parity with Britain.

Kiwanis to Publicize What Democracy Offers

CHICAGO (AP)—One of Kiwanis International's chief tasks in 1939, President H. G. Hatfield said, Dec. 31, will be to constantly inform the American and Canadian people "the advantages that democracy and freedom bring to their nations."

The service organization, he said in a statement, will begin the new year with the largest membership since pre-depression days. It has 2,000 clubs and 100,000 members in the United States and Canada.

China 'Roof of World' Province Initiated on New Year's Day

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4 (AP)—Delayed messages indicated today that China's newest Province of Sikong—or Sikang—on "the roof of the world" began functioning on schedule New Year's Day when Gen. Liu Wen-hui was inaugurated Governor.

Since 1908 this Province, made up of territory from Western Szechwan and Eastern Tibet, had been a "special administrative area."

Bounded by Tibet on the west, Koko Nor on the north, India and Yunnan on the south, and Szechwan on the east, it contains approximately 180,000 square miles—roughly the size of Sweden—with an estimated population of 1,000,000 Chinese, Tibetans, Mongols, Miao, Loio, and other aboriginal tribes.

Six sevenths of the vast Tibetan Plateau on which the new Province is located is uninhabited. The Chinese government, in announcing Sikong's provinsial status, recommended that refugees from the war zones become pioneers of China's far west and make their homes there.

Ages-old caravan routes wind across the plateau's rocky surface, along which camels carry foodstuffs to the far interior and bring back furs, sheepskins, musk, gold dust and wool.

Sikong has rich stands of timber and is believed to have untold mineral wealth, but it has no navigable rivers, no railways, and no highways. Its few cities are actually trading-post towns where the major occupations are saddle-making, tent-making, and taking care of caravans and their traders.

The capital is Kanting, also called Tatsienlu.

Including Sikong, China now has 24 provinces, in addition to Kirin, Heilungkiang, Liaoning and Jehol, which still are listed in China as "under foreign occupation."

Yeh to Direct Propaganda

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4 (AP)—Yeh Chu-tsang, long a supporter of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was appointed Propaganda Minister yesterday in the reported reorganization of the Government and Kuomintang, the Chinese Government Party.

Mr. Yeh, who has been Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan succeeds Chou Fu-hai, who was said to have accompanied former Premier Wang Ching-wei to Hanoi French Indo-China, last week for alleged peace negotiations with the Japanese.

Dr. Wang was expelled from the Government Party Sunday. Unofficial sources said the Generalissimo subsequently arrested 200 Government, Party and military leaders to eliminate Dr. Wang's "peace party" followers.

Japanese Protest U. S.-Owned Radio Station in China

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said Jan. 3 the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai had protested to American authorities against operation of the American-managed Globe radio station in Shanghai.

Mr. Welles said the protest had been under discussion for some time, but no decision had been reached on a reply.

Reports from Shanghai said the Globe station was the only one operating from the foreign settlement there which handled uncensored news messages to the United States.

Reports that Japanese authorities had threatened to close the station were not confirmed here.

The station operates from within the United States marine quarter. It was understood here the protest was based partially on the fact that the station's rates on commercial messages were lower than rates of other communications systems.

Roosevelt Assumes Post in Film Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—James Roosevelt, the President's son, formally taking over his new job as Vice-President of Samuel Goldwyn, Inc., moved into an office on the seventeenth floor of the building where United Artists has Manhattan headquarters.

Mr. Roosevelt said he did not know precisely what his duties would be, but he thought they would not be concerned directly with production of pictures.

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

With Europe's Women—Reviewing a Momentous Year

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Recording a Year of Activity For the Women of Europe

Our Monthly News Letter Takes an Inventory of Women's Gains and Losses in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

Here is a brief record of how women have fared in Europe in 1938.

Austria

The year began in preparing for the elections for the Staendestaat and in the demand to know why women were not directly represented on that body. In March, 10,000 women demonstrated for "Our Chancellor Schuschnigg and our home country." Barely more than a week later, the Schuschnigg régime disappeared before the entry of German troops. Every organization of women—except the Mother Protection Society—was dissolved. In their place the National Socialist Frauenschaft took control.

Belgium

Disappointment was caused by the loss of a proposal to extend the franchise to women for the Provincial Councils. Later in the year, the Minister of Transport decided to set up an all-woman sub-Committee of the Committee on Workers' Holidays. Much attention was given to the application of a system of Family Allowances.

Bulgaria

A parliamentary régime was re-established and married women for the first time took part in political elections. Single women still remain unrepresented. The Union of Bulgarian Women issued an appeal asking women voters to vote only for those candidates who would support the women's cause, democracy, and work for the furtherance of peace.

Czechoslovakia

Women in the same degree as men underwent a year of ordeal. In October 20 organizations of women appealed to Great Britain against the use of what they regarded as an unfair basis for the transference of territory to Germany. The appeal was unavailing. With the loss of territory, women lost much of their sense of progressive freedom. Women's organizations disbanded as the influence of the Third Reich spread throughout the country.

Denmark

Nine women now have seats in Parliament—four in the Folketing, or lower House, and five in the Landsting. Three organizations of women approached the Minister of Justice and asked for representation on the proposed Film Council. They declared that women, and especially mothers, should have a direct influence on educational and cultural films.

Eire

Eleven women were candidates for the Seanad, but only four of them were elected. A woman, however, has been appointed chief announcer of Radio Eireann.

Estonia

Women rejoice in the return to democracy after a period of fascist rule. They rejoice, too, in a new regulation whereby working mothers are entitled to an allowance equal to their wages during the compulsory period of 12 weeks absence from work at childbirth.

Finland

As in Estonia so in Finland, mothers receive State help. For the first time, every woman whose annual income is less than 8000 Finnish marks (roughly £35 at Dec rate of exchange)—or 10,000 FM (£40) if she lives in a town—will, before the birth of a child, receive a grant of 450 FM (£2).

France

Women hailed the alterations in the Civil Code of France as "an achievement, if not a triumph." In future, wives need not obey their husbands, although a husband is still regarded as "le chef de famille." They may sign contracts, buy and sell, own a bank account—but they still do not own their children. A woman took her seat among the five vice-Presidents of the Superior Council of Social Hygiene. Seven new women were nominated as Councillors of Foreign Trade—all of them heads of big business houses, or otherwise directly concerned in industrial administration. For the first time, women became full Inspectors of Public Assistance. Women formulated a domestic work program and submitted it to the Ministry of Labor. With the threat of war, women organized for passive defense and placed their plans before the military Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. For the first time a woman entered the central colonial administration.

Germany

Germany's leaders have changed their opinion in regard to women's "place." The home is no longer the main objective. There is an unsatisfied demand for specialized workers—military mobilization of men has produced a need for women industrial reservists. At the same time, increased bonuses are being given to parents on behalf of their children. An edict set up new emergency women's departments of the criminal police service.

Great Britain

I hope to tell you about the women of Great Britain elsewhere. So much of import has taken place that space forbids a record in this letter.

Greece

Organized women obtained a favorable decision at Court in a case in which an unmarried mother sued the father for her child's maintenance. This was regarded as no small achievement. It is the first time that, in such circumstances, the father has been forced to make regular payments.

Holland

Between 4,000 and 6,000 women were threatened with the loss of wage-earning rights by a bill aimed to "establish the principle" that, by the law of nature, man is really the bread-winner. Even the most conservative women joined in the protest. The Supreme Labor Council appointed an Advisory Commission to enquire into the matter and this Commission, after long deliberation, rejected the proposal but suggested that an enquiry be made into the extent to which married women are employed. Amid the clamor of criticism which continued throughout the year, women found time to organize a voluntary corps of emergency workers in case of war.

Hungary

Anticipating the introduction of a new Electoral Law, women presented a petition, bearing 14,000 signatures, to the Minister of the Interior, asking for equal voting rights with men. The request was not granted. The new law lays down that women must possess qualifications, not demanded of men, in regard to age, education, means, marriage, and children. When war threatened, however, women flocked into every kind of defense activity. Hungary, particularly unprepared for war, demanded the support of women and women responded.

Italy

By a Legislative Decree only 10 per cent of the workers in Government departments and public institutions may now be women. An even lower percentage may be fixed for admission to examinations for appointment to public posts. Courses have been started for training women in army wireless telegraph work.

Iceland

Women of the Housewives' Club of Reykjavik founded a free training school in domestic subjects. The club also has built huts in the interior of the country for the use of mothers and children who cannot afford any other kind of holiday.

Ireland (Northern)

Mrs. Dehra Parker, the only woman with a seat in Parliament, was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education. She is the first woman to hold office under the Government of Northern Ireland.

Latvia

Bettering of home conditions, especially in rural districts is being considered. A Household Section of Jelgava's Agricultural Museum showed how to furnish and housekeep to advantage. Instruction in child education, hygiene, needlecraft, and the like, is undertaken by a newly opened Mothers' School under the Chamber of Labor. Social workers, appointed by the Government, visit homes all over the country. A woman was appointed Chairman of the Household Section of the Lettish Chamber of Agriculture.

Norway

Women may now hold posts in any office of State and also may become pastor of any parish of the State Church—if that parish offers no objection. Women hold, on an average, 30 per cent of the seats on the municipal councils of the country.

Poland

Women are disturbed by the sudden dissolution of the Alliance of Ukrainian. Women by order of the Polish Government. The Union's offices at Lwow were seized by the police. Some 60,000 organized women were affected and much of the good educational work done among peasant women has come to an end. A Congress held to discuss, for the first time, the social and working status of women, and attended by the representatives of half a million women, urged that the principle of equality, as laid down in the Polish Constitution, should be applied to women wage earners. Women police play an increasing part in the country. Over 200 of them are employed in Warsaw alone. Women flock into war defense services.

Rumania

Women attain equal rights with men, and national women's societies met to celebrate the event and to send loyal messages of thanks to King Carol. Under the newly adopted Constitution women have attained equal franchise and eligibility rights, also of citizen rights in the widest sense.

Spain

Thousands of women flock to the Institute in Catalonia for training to carry out work formerly done by men now mobilized. They have become expert in munition making, they enter health institutions, they help to organize the food trade, they act as motor drivers. And work on the land, everywhere replacing men.

Sweden

Months of strenuous work prepared for the parliamentary and municipal elections. Women's organizations carried out a vigorous propaganada campaign in behalf of women candidates. The result is gratifying. Forty-one women were returned to the Provincial Councils which together form the Landsting. The number of women returned to municipal bodies is double that returned at the last election. For the first time, a woman was appointed a professor in a State University. For the first time, too, a woman took her place on the Board of the Swedish Broadcasting corporation. A woman became head of the State-subsidized National Theater in Stockholm, and a woman was appointed Head of the Women's Prison in Växö.

Switzerland

Women, still without a parliamentary vote, alarmed by National Socialist propaganda, have formed a new union—Women and Democracy. They hold mass meetings to declare their readiness to serve the cause of liberty. Enthusiastic support was given to the passage into law of a new Penal Code, under which progress was made in regard to the treatment of women and child offenders.

Turkey

Already included in political life, women now enter fully the affairs of civil life. They share equally with men the right to vote and to stand as candidates at municipal elections. Moreover, they may now become councillors, aldermen, and mayors.

USSR

A woman was appointed People's vice-Commissioner of Food Industries. Another became Director of the Moscow Ring Railway. A train, staffed entirely by women, proved so satisfactory that the Commissary for Heavy Industry ordered the recruitment and training of women as engine drivers. On the Supreme Council, 184 women hold seats in a total of 1143 members. The General Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet has issued an order prohibiting the employment by night of pregnant women.

Yugoslavia

Women went in deputation to the Prime Minister for the purpose of making representations on behalf of the women employed in the civil service.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

A letter reporting the social and political progress of European women comes to you from Miss Lovell the first Wednesday of each month.—Editor.

Cheese Ball

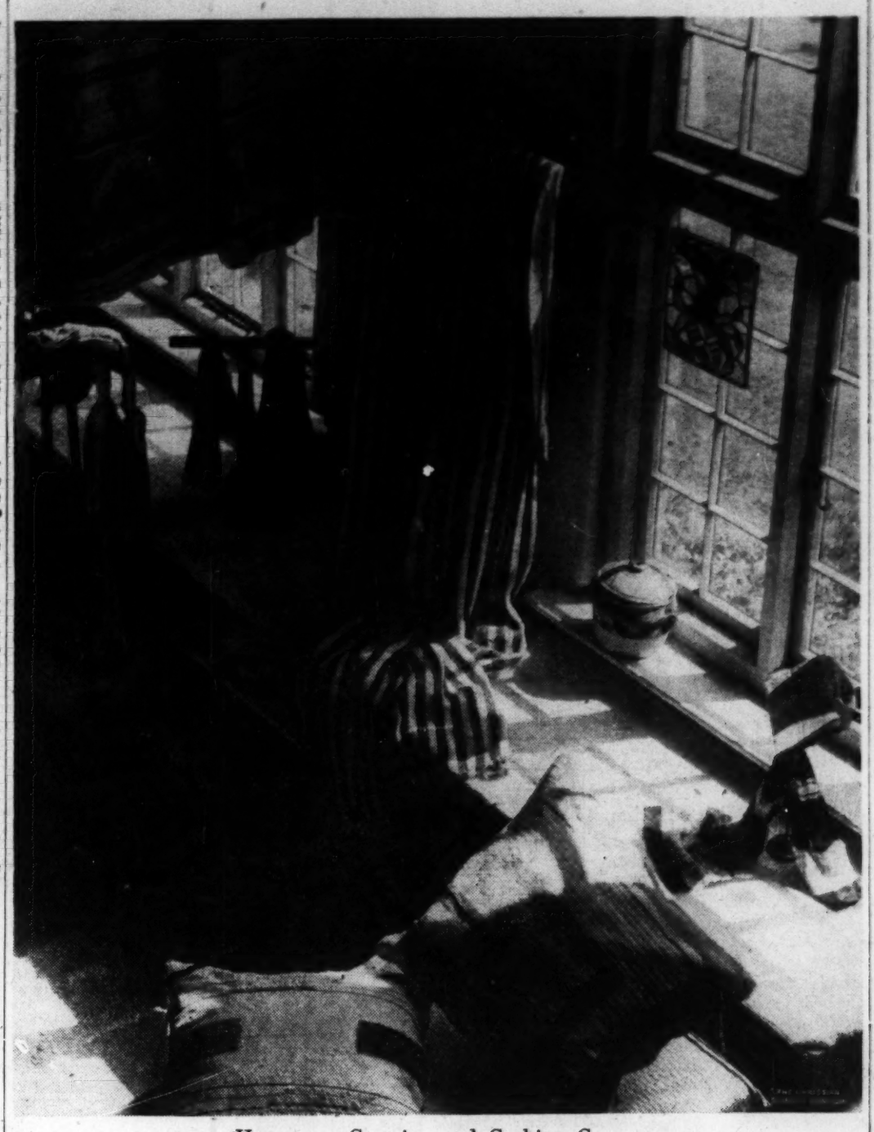
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is delicious for a buffet supper.

Mix together well
2 packages cream cheese
2 packages pimento cream cheese
1 cube roquefort cheese (10 cents' worth)
2 tablespoons worcestershire sauce.

Let stand overnight. Roll into a large ball and roll in nuts, finely chopped. Serve on platter surrounded with crackers.

(Mrs.) L. M. F.



Homespun Curtains and Cushion Covers

Homespun hangings and other decorative household textiles are a real luxury these days, but many a woman who has taken up weaving is making them possible in her own home. The textiles shown above were done on a Hooper Draw Loom by an artist-weaver in Sussex, England. The loom, built along the lines of the old English brocade, gives the weaver free course in creative pattern and design. It has been employed, also, by industrial textile workers in trying out new designs.

Self-Discipline and the Voice

Definite Work Each Day Will Improve One's Speech

The Speaking Voice—9

In publishing this group of 12 articles on The Speaking Voice, we are presenting three articles each, by four well-known teachers. Inasmuch as each trio of articles has been worked out independently of the others, we are actually offering four miniature series welded into a major one. The articles, designed for both men and women, are running on consecutive Wednesdays. Miss Emma Dunn is the author of the third set of three.

By Emma Dunn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Artistry in any one of the professions is accomplished only through self-discipline. The false sense of self must be out of the way before the true expression can appear.

The article last week finished on a statement about the final consonants. You will observe that words ending in "t," "d," and "k" have what is known as an "after beat," but unless the **principal vowel** in a word is sounded, we cannot hear the sound of the final consonant. If we attempt to bring out the final consonant by vocally striking, or stressing it, we shall have an unbalanced phrase, and in most instances a hissing sound of the consonant. An "after beat" does not mean a perceptible pause after the first consonants, "t," "d," and "k," nor does it mean that they are to be pronounced in such a way as to make the listener unduly conscious of them. For instance, if we attempt to emphasize the letter "d" at the end of the word "and," we shall have the sound of "and-a"—really two syllables. The same applies to "t" and "k"—we shall hear the sound of "wan-ta" and "as-ka." Try it yourself and be convinced.

You will see that by bringing out the vowel you will have no difficulty in over-emphasis of the consonant. Then, too, the final consonant must be completed in order correctly to attack the following word.

Speaking on the Radio

To understand the vowel will so balance the consonants that they cannot intrude too noisily upon the ear. Only in proportion as a radio speaker arrives at this point of balance between vowels and consonants is he successful. Correct pronunciation is important, so let us sound the words "bath," "laugh," "grass," "past," "can't," "shan't" and words like them, and see if the throat is open, or partly closed, as we say them. If partly closed, the words will sound like "bayth," "laif," "graiss," "paist," "shaint."

Now open the throat and consciously sound the principle vowel. The English language is a free, open-throated language, and is based on the vowel, which is the life of the word. Watch the pronunciation of the vowels in the following words:

We sometimes hear "noos" for "news," "Noo York" for "New York," "doo" for "dew," "absoloot" for "absolute," "enthoosiasm" for "enthusiasm," "ingenooity" for "ingenuity," and a long list of words of the kind. Then the word "girl" is often mispronounced "goirl." The sound of "ir" is like that of "er," so "girl" should be pronounced as though it were spelled "gerl."

Persons who are over-anxious will try to bring out each letter of the last syllable of words ending in "or," such as "honor," "fervor," "splendor," etc., and will pronounce the endings as in "for," instead of the natural sound of "er" or "ur."

Words ending in "ture," such as "lecture," "literature," "nature," "picture," are often mispronounced "lectuar"; Webster gives: "lek-tur," etc.

Another careless habit is that of pronouncing "ent" as if it were "unt," as "governmunt" for "government." If you will bring out the vowel "o" in the first syllable you will say "ment" without trying. You will also sound the first "n."

Moving picture work is all done by microphone. This forces the actor to be more accurate in his pronunciation, which means first and foremost that his visualization must be clear. He must see what he is saying or he cannot hold your attention. For instance, he cannot thrill you with a love scene if he is thinking of what he is going to have for dinner.

Reading Aloud

Abraham Lincoln read aloud most of his life. When asked why he did it, he replied: "When I read aloud two senses catch the idea: first I see what I am reading; second, I hear it; therefore, I remember it better."

Read aloud each day, if only the newspaper; you will be surprised at your progress.

As you read aloud and listen carefully, you will hear whether you are reading understandingly or not.

The tone will be **positive** in proportion as you visualize what you are saying. Webster's dictionary gives the following definitions: **Positive:** "Subject to scientific verification." **Negative:** "Without affirmative statement or demonstration." Then who would be negative, when it is just as easy to be positive? Negative yields nothing, and positive yields all good.

Indistinct negative speaking and reading is the result of shallow, negative breathing, lack of visualization. When we breathe from the chest we haven't enough breath to carry us to the next punctuation, so we are obliged to hurry for fear the breath will give out — which, of course, it does—and we are forced to breathe (punctuate) anywhere, thus breaking the continuity or sense of the idea we are reading. We have more breath than we can possibly use.

Reading the Bible aloud is the basis of all good reading. If one can read the Bible understandingly he can read Shakespeare or any other of the great works. In reading the Bible one must watch that he does not fall into the chant, or sing, of false theology.

Some of the greatest achievements have been accomplished in what men call their spare time. The man or woman who says, "I would such and such a thing if only I had the time" would do nothing if he or she had all the time on the calendar, because time has nothing to do with idea. When **we conceive an idea, it must be expressed,** and it knows nothing of time or environment. For instance, some of the greatest books have been written under conditions of loneliness and poverty.

Age or lack of education is no handicap to obtaining a well-modulated speaking voice. No man can fail except by his own consent. The power to **think** is the gift of every man, and thinking is the basis of perfect expression.

Ten or 15 minutes a day given to the rules and ideas contained in these three articles will revolutionize your voice and speech; but just **thinking about** it will not accomplish it. We must stay with it until it becomes our very being. We must wake up and think!

Mixed Seasonings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The mixed seasonings in the following recipe I store in a large shaker and place near range. It is very nice for flavoring steaks, stews, soup and gravy, spaghetti sauce, and Spanish rice.

Mix the following ingredients in a bowl and mix thoroughly:
4 tablespoons celery salt
4 tablespoons onion salt
1 teaspoon garlic salt
1 tablespoon chili powder
2 tablespoons sweet paprika
1 teaspoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon black pepper. Makes one-fourth cup.

A. W. L.

Through the Editor's Window

Differing—Tolerantly and With Mutual Respect

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A persistent notion seems to exist to the effect that women ought to "stand together" on all important questions, that if they do not see alike on some matter of public interest they have somehow failed. Of course the moment the critic really stops to think it through, he will know it for a foolish notion, yet the notion like a wayward superstition does all too often go unchallenged.

Take, for example, the proposed Equal Rights Amendment as a means of furthering women's progress. The two major viewpoints as promoted at the Lima conference were recorded in the leading article on this page last Wednesday. On the one hand are those who see eye to eye with the Women's Party, convinced that a declaration of sex equality written into a constitutional amendment, and in similar ways written into international law, will free women to solve all other industrial and political inequalities and injustices. On the other hand, those who believe in special legislation relating to women, and who feel that such laws enacted over a period of time, should not be swept aside in one fell swoop, seriously attempt to block any measure designed to do this. It is important to realize that on both sides are able, far-seeing women. On both sides are persons well informed as to facts. There are professional and home women on both sides. The aim, fundamentally, is the same: to free women from shackles of tradition and enable them to become more useful, more independent individuals. The difference is one of conviction as to the effective method of achieving this aim.

Again, take for example, the fact that a woman running on a political ticket does not get all the votes of the women voters. This is frequently cited as a proof of the "shameful lack of co-operation" on the part of women. It is, of course, fine if a woman can win the enthusiastic support of her own sex (and some of them have), for due to traditional notions and woman's brief political experience, any woman needs generous support from those who are interested in furthering women's participation in government. But, allowing for this, it certainly is more important for us as women to put citizenship ahead of sex, isn't it?

The ideal thing would be absolute unity, not only of all women but of all men as well. But the cause or method supported would have to be perfect; and most human schemes are far from that.

Differences, if sincere, are natural. They show a wholesome state of independent thinking among women. In the process of helping a right idea to unfold they are likely to be salutary. The real point, then, it seems to me, is not that we should work to think more alike but that we work to think truly and independently, and then that we should try to express and adjust our differences sincerely and with tolerance and mutual respect.

A Wednesday Column

No Longer Over Her Shoulder

Beauty Behind Now Beckons Before—In Kitchen Mirror

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ours is an old house, set in a grove of overhanging firs, and constructed years before the day of planned, step-saving kitchens. Mine has more than enough doors, but all in the wrong places, only two windows, and is a too-long, too-narrow model of inconvenience.

Even though the trees make the the room depressingly dark, the sink is placed in a constricted corner, between the back entry and the bathroom doorway; and when the house was wired, no thought was given to a light or a connection above the tiny drainboard.

While Over Her Shoulder

At best a dull task, dishwashing became the bugbear of my housekeeping work. To stand in danger of a door opened suddenly from outside, and still get the glass and china safely from suds to cupboard became a daily nightmare. And to face a blank wall, while over my shoulder April waved a golden finger of sunshine! While hyacinths opened into fragrant snowballs, and bluebirds tugged at the rayon threads I had hung in the rose-bush!

Nor could I admire my brilliant pottery on its open shelves, or catch even a glimpse of the crisp shrimp-pink tarletan curtains, fluffy as a ballerina's skirts, which in a mood of Maytime madness I had hung at the twin windows.

Gay as a Valentine

But one day as I washed a dusty mirror at the ink, it returned a reflection of the opposite wall. Gay as a valentine in a pink tarletan frill, my windows showed the laurel hedge, the first yellow iris, and the white puppy that rolled in springtime exuberance upon the green lawn.

Now across my kitchen wall the many-colored seasons pass, as did the people for the Lady of Shalot. With a mirror over my sink, I have beauty behind my door.

Winter's silver thaws make crystal the drooping fir trees, and in my warm, colorful kitchen I touch their translucent loveliness with the hands of my heart. Blazing tulips to bring the outdoors to jam-making, forsythia's golden bells, the silken battalions of the emerald-sworded irises, the incredible blue of hydrangeas, the red-vested robins and gamin sparrows that feast riotously upon the final frost-sweet grapes—all these are mine at my kitchen sink.

A Helpful Kitchenmate!

And how easy it is to be well-groomed, with an accusing or a complimentary kitchenmate near by. The knowledge that one is sightly makes it easier to answer the doorbell, and pleasanter for the stranger at the gate.

All over the house we have widened our horizons, and brought light into dark corners with mirrors. In the windowless hall, the north bedroom, the study. A tall glass in the living room repeats the glow of the fire, the luster of fine old wood, and the shapes of cherished pewter pieces.

And even the puppy has learned how to find the mistress whose reflection he can see from another room.

P. M.

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WAMSUTTA MILLS New Bedford, Mass.

Three Kitchens

LOOKING round the reconstructed study under the thatch, enjoying the flood of light from the new window, I find that I am half-consciously accumulating a mass of books about East Anglia. Mr. S. L. Bensusan's sketches, for example, the patient study over a lifetime of the natives of Essex, their dialect, their habits, their social singularities. And there are also Mr. Freeman's novels, and those of Doreen Wallace, Neil Bell, and Adrian Bell. These, apart from innumerable guidebooks, works on archaeology, history, place-names. All are tributes to the mossy *ancientness* of this deserted part of England, this relic of a vanished glory. One might almost say a civilization; for not much remains of the cultural and social richness, the amplitude, of those times before the Industrial Age brought about the changes which took trade and craft (especially wool and cutlery) away from East Anglia to the districts where there was coal to feed the new monsters of energy, the machines.

* * *

BROWSING IN CAMBRIDGE the other day, after cycling in over the lovely Bartlow hills and seeing the whole University spread out below the Gog Magog heights (we call three hundred feet a mountain in these parts), I came across a book hot from the press. It was Mr. R. H. Mottram's autobiography. Knowing and having a palate for this writer's work, I took the book home, and have since been reading it. Here is a spirit soaked in East Anglia. I doubt if a more representative soul could be found. He represents not only the present (for his alertness to the changing scene and also to what remains unchangeable), but also the great past. He is a direct survival of that great past, the days when East Anglia was the source of the wealth of the country, with Norwich as a rival to London.

Mr. Mottram belongs to a Norwich banking family, and I imagine (from his books) that he is much like another East Anglian who was a friend of mine. His name was Lewis Fry, and he too came from a Norwich banking family. He was a quiet man, of wide culture, a fine amateur painter, a classical scholar, and a keen archaeologist. He possessed a rare collection of water-colors which his banker grandfather had bought in Norwich in the days when David Cox, J. S. Cotman, and their fellow immortals were at work. I have spent many entranced hours looking through portfolios of small water-colors by David Cox, as fresh as when they were painted, for they had never been framed and exposed to the light.

Yes, Lewis Fry was a friend to value. An East Anglian, with a touch of the crabbed reserved about him, that quality which you find in all these people. I find the same element in Mr. Mottram's writing; a tendency to under-statement, to a certain wryness of humor. The curious thing is that that quality, that *savor*, has been transported over the Atlantic to New England. For during the religious persecutions there was much emigration, and a large percentage of the original settlers in New England came from East Anglia. I know that my companion's ancestors were involved. A certain John Carver left his native village near Norwich, at the end of the seventeenth century and made the great adventure westward.

* * *

BUT ALL THIS is nothing to do with kitchens. Yet perhaps it is; for I have been thinking how the back premises of a house most fully represent its history, and indeed the history of the environment in which the house is set. I will give an example of what I mean by quoting a paragraph from Mr. Mottram's description of the town-house in Norwich in which he was born. The offices of the bank were under the same roof, far removed from the kitchen by long, dark corridors that appalled his childhood imagination.

"The kitchen was planned to flank the southern or garden side of the house and was three steps below the ground floor. From the mansion proper, two complete staircases descended, the front staircase to the front hall, and the uncarpeted, scrupulously scrubbed back one to the back hall out of which descended a further twenty stone steps to the cellar that ran under the whole building. . . . Between the two halls was a stone-flagged passage, lined with a series of cupboards that might have been built for a quartermaster's stores. Here was the kitchen door. On entering the kitchen thus from the north one stood beside the great dresser with its three or four services for twenty covers, but not the very best, which was kept in the housemaid's pantry. That one had been specially fired for a local lawyer who conceived himself to be connected with a noble house and had had the crest of the eagle and child done in the centre of each article, within a magnificent Garter-blue border."

What a fine opulence that revives! It reminds me of the provincial feasts, such as that one described by Washington Irving in his essay on Old Christmas in England. Imagine the peacock pie, with the tailfeathers sticking out of the crust! "The boar's head in hand bring I"; and the toasts and counter-toasts. And all this based on the rich crops of wheat rising each year from the East Anglian soil; and on the skill introduced by the Flemish weavers whose villages, with their unique architecture, still survive; and on the cutlery trade of Thaxted, that medieval village near us which now sleeps year in, year out, with only the name of Cutlers' Green to serve as a reminder of former activity.

* * *

OUR OWN KITCHEN is a more rustic confirmation of those days before the gradual depopulation. It is more primitive. The floor and the beamed ceiling slope somewhat together, so that at one end of the large room there is hardly standing-room. The floor is crude, decorated with a traditional pattern in the brickwork. And every few months the ceiling has to be re-washed with distemper. Otherwise the darkness becomes somewhat too opaque. Former occupants, no doubt, were less crazy about light.

In the field behind us is a spinney. Within that cover is a moated house, a thirteenth century farmhouse called "Tiptofts." In the kitchen is a musicians' gallery, for at one time that house was a manor, over-lording our cottage, where probably the bailiff lived. While exploring the Norman aisles of Norwich Cathedral, I came upon the tomb of a certain Earl of Tiptofts, and I have always wondered what connection there might be with the occupant of that tomb and the old farmhouse eighty miles away. The place is even more hidden than we are. That may be why the famous highwayman Dick Turpin used it as a bolt-hole. He was born in the neighboring village of Hempstead. His father kept the inn. The present landlord will show visitors the ring of trees outside, where Dick kept his horse Bess bridled and saddled in case of emergencies.

* * *

HERE, THEN, ARE three kitchens to record a past when farmers and burghers in East Anglia knew how to live. That splendor was not so long ago. Mr. Mottram shows how it lingered in the center, among the middle-classes of Norwich, the capital, until the end of the nineteenth century. Norwich is still a rich, progressive city, but in a different way. It now communicates with the rest of Industrial England and Europe. It is not queen in its own proud isolation, that local sovereignty pictured so wittily by the younger member of the Rochefoucauld family who was sent during the eighteenth century to East Anglia from France to be apprenticed for a while to the science of estate management. His records are delightful, with their— But I become garrulous. It must be the isolation of this study under the thatch, and the pride in my new window looking over the field to "Tiptofts."

RICHARD CHURCH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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JANUARY FLOWERS: *A Painting by Maxwell Armfield, Exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1938*

THE instinct which invariably draws the eye to the human form in a composition, no matter how secondary and unobtrusive it may be, causes one to note the small kneeling figure at the base of the vase before absorbing the workmanship expended so skillfully upon the flowers. "January Flowers," the artist calls the painting, and the attitude of the figure suggests the sense of awe which comes each year with the unfolding of spring petals and the breathless joy the color brings after months of waiting. From a cold marble table, as cold and unyielding as winter itself, the blossoms rise to fill the light-flooded space; and trailing branches, hardly awake to the full touch of spring, send forth a delicate blossom here and there as if in sudden surprise.

The Remarkable Voltaire

IN ONE of his letters, Voltaire describes his first adventurous visit to Germany. His coach had broken down, and rather than wait for it to be repaired, he mounted one of the horses, a somewhat raw-boned Rosinante, and rode on ahead, though he was not at all suitably clad for riding. Presently, he came to the gates of a small fortified town. The sentry, startled by the fantastic apparition in velvet knee-breeches, silk stockings and silver buckled shoes, abruptly challenged him,—"Who goes there?"

"Don Quixote!" replied Voltaire.

The sentry was apparently satisfied; and, as Voltaire continues in his letter, "under that name I entered the City."

The life of François-Marie Arouet who, in 1718, assumed the name of Voltaire, is crowded with all the characteristic and many-coloured adventures of a novel by Cervantes. They have actually provided subjects for innumerable plays and poems in various tongues. But the real life of the man has a vivid quality and a significance far beyond their scope. Not only was he a man of genius—perhaps the most variously gifted that the world has ever seen. Not only was he a poet and a historian. He was himself a central figure in the most movingly dramatic period of European history. Exile and fugitive as he so often was—the last and most remarkable of the "Wandering Scholars"—he was a mover and shaper of events. The towns at which he halts are no casual stages, but Paris and London, Berlin and Geneva. Far more truly than Montesquieu (of whom he so generously said it) he carries the lost title-deeds of humanity—and some of the lost credentials of religion—in his knapsack; and his wayside prison is no provincial tolbooth, but the Bastille. . . .

Lord Morley . . . accords him a position which no other writer has ever held, and compares him, not with other men, but with the great underlying forces that shape the course of civilization.

"When the right sense of historical proportion is more fully developed in men's minds," he wrote, "the name of Voltaire will stand out like the names of the great decisive movements in the European advance, like the Revival of Learning, or the Reformation. The existence, character and career of this extraordinary person constituted in themselves a new and prodigious era. The peculiarities of his individual genius changed the mind and spiritual conformation of France, and in a less degree of the whole of the West, with as far-spreading and invincible an effect as if the work had been wholly done, as it was actually aided, by the sweep of deep-lying collective forces . . ."—ALFRED NOYES, in "Voltaire." (London: Faber & Faber.)

Portrait of a Poet

You flung the bright shell in your hand.
Where it fell, music flowed upon the sand.
You broke the sweet bough from the tree.
You knew the fruit that was to be.
Your hand held the quick bow.
Your chin rested in the cradle of the wood.
You drew music so from memory's well,
From the heart of the shell,
From the bud on the bough.
But lovelier now is the song of the phrase
On the white of the page.
One thing only can assuage
The cry of the remembering heart.
The violin without you has lost its Aeolian spell,
And the sea welcomed back long ago
The echoing shell,
But the words you have spoken are here
Beyond spring, beyond love, beyond youth,
A music unbroken!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Attired for Formal Procession

ONE morning I was summoned by my father, who told me I was to accompany him to the palace the following Friday to be presented to the Queen Ghamar-ed-Dowleh who had expressed a desire to see me. The great day arrived and with it a command from Father to be ready at four o'clock in the afternoon. Laleh and I were ready when my father came from his room. He looked truly imposing! He wore a white linen shirt which opened at one side, fastened with a single button on the right shoulder. Over this was an arkhalogh of old Ispahan ghalamkar padded with a thin layer of cotton wool and quilted with silk thread, another coat called gheba, of light blue silk textile named aghari, tight at the waist and fastened with a button made of knotted silk thread; a shawl of kerman long enough to be wound around his waist three times was wrapped over this garment, the sleeves of which had pointed cuffs lined with Cashmere shawl and a narrow border of rare brocade. A long orange-coloured djobbeh which touched the ground was thrown over his shoulders. This was the Shah's gift on last New Year's feast. It was lined with the finest sable, with hundreds of small fluffy tails hanging in fringe-fashion. The sleeves, which reached the ground, were very wide at the shoulders and gradually tapered to a narrow opening through which the hands could with difficulty be squeezed. As a rule, father used the djobbeh as a cape for ceremonial visits, and only passed his hands through the sleeves in the presence of the Shah. He wore a pair of black trousers, black shoes, and woolen socks of beautiful colours woven into geometrical designs.

He carried a long walking stick of a rare wood called arjan which is a light brown and needs no varnishing. The wood is so flexible that it can be bent double without breaking, yet it is extremely heavy. Father had a great collection of these sticks which had been accumulating for centuries. Each had belonged to one of his forefathers and each had its story. . . .

Outside the gate our horses were waiting. Father's was a beautiful white Arab stallion, the gift of Prince Nayeb-es-Sultaneh, the Shah's third son, then Governor of Teheran. For more than a year and a half now I had been the proud possessor of a horse, and my beloved donkey was used by my little brother. As we approached, an old servant called the "guardian of the bridles" lifted from the saddle of Father's horse a covering embroidered in purple and black, folded it lengthwise, threw it on his shoulder and walked alongside my father's horse. The carrying of this covering before a mounted gentleman was one of the privileges granted the members of the reigning dynasty and the old nobility. Two servants rode in front at a distance of some hundred yards. Laleh rode behind us.

I was very proud and happy. It was the first time I had ever ridden with my father in formal procession.—From "In the Imperial Shadow," by MIRZA MAHMOUD SAGHAPHI. (Copyright, 1928, by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)

True Independence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Paul said (Acts 22:28), "I was free born," he spoke of his freedom as a Roman citizen—freedom that was his because of his father's citizenship. But, although the great Christian warrior valued highly the heritage of liberty that was his right as a Roman citizen, he knew well that genuine freedom is not a matter of race, color, or creed, but of individual spiritual living and demonstration of the power of God in human affairs. He said in Romans (8:21), "The creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

Materiality is bondage. Spiritual freedom is won in individual experience by putting off the old or carnal concept of man, and putting on the new or spiritual idea of man and the universe. Jesus reasoned with Nicodemus on the problem of spiritual independence when the ruler of the Jews came to him by night in a questioning attitude. The Master said, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Nicodemus revealed his material-mindedness in the query, "How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born?" Then Jesus replied, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God" (John 3:3, 4, 5).

Jesus was speaking of the new birth, the salvation of mankind through spiritual living. The aim of the Nazarene's glorious ministry was to prove for all time that spiritual regeneration is a present possibility. All can, and indeed eventually must, overcome any belief in man as material. A material concept of existence, manifested in sin, sickness, poverty, death, gives place to the truth of being, accepted and utilized.

The world is greatly in need of enlightenment as to what constitutes genuine freedom. Independence is not so much a condition of environment as of thought. When Paul and Silas were in prison, bound with chains, they sang songs of praise to God. Their thoughts were not bound, although bands held them and prison walls were around them. Nothing could deprive them of their true freedom—their rejoicing in God's goodness. The natural result of their conscious spiritual freedom was release from prison.

Christian Science is greatly blessing mankind by its clear teaching on the subject of spiritual independence. A study of its teachings, in connection with the Bible, shows one how to discard material concepts that bind and limit, and how to discern and use the abundance of spiritual ideas which is always at hand.

The belief that man is material, that he lives in matter and finally dies out of matter, is a binding, limiting belief. It is not the truth of being. The real man is the reflection of God, Spirit; he lives and moves in infinite Mind. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475), "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique." Continuing, she says: "Man is incapable of sin, sickness, and death. The real man cannot depart from holiness, nor can God, by whom man is evolved, engender the capacity or freedom to sin."

Until the individual begins to see man's spiritual freedom, he is in a state of mental bondage; but the dark experiences of sin, sickness, poverty, and despair yield to the understanding that the real man is spiritual and perfect—the image and likeness of God. Besides stating a great spiritual fact, the Master gave an arresting command in these words (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Christian Scientists accept this challenge, and strive to follow in the footsteps of Christ Jesus by emulating his works as well as heeding his words. The results of such work are attested by students all over the world who bear witness to the fact that all manner of inharmony yields to the understanding of the spiritual nature of God and man. Thus, true independence results from obedience to divine law. Spiritual freedom belongs to those who have the understanding to obey divine Principle.

Obedience to human law brings freedom in experience, as is readily seen. Traffic signals, for example, give freedom by their very restraints. So do other necessary laws of restraint provide freedom to those who observe them. Restrictions of law seem binding to the undisciplined; but a mistaken sense of freedom sought through self-will may bring about destruction. There is no freedom in the exercise of passion, in self-indulgence, in fear. The moral code, understood and obeyed, is the best guarantee of individual and universal liberty, the basis of true democracy.

The need for universal liberty is growing in the hearts of men. Divine Love has planted the seed therein, and each obedient, grateful thought aids the growth. As this growth is nurtured, human laws will become better and be more generally obeyed, and mankind will finally accept the Master's summary of the moral code as their chart of life. They will love God and keep His commandments, and they will love their neighbor as themselves. Speaking of freedom, under the marginal topic "Proper self-government," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 106): "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

La véritable Indépendance

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUAND Paul disait (Actes 22:28, version anglaise): "Je suis né libre"—il parlait de son droit de citoyen romain, avantage qu'il tenait de son père. Sans doute l'intrépide soldat du Christ appréciait hautement l'héritage de liberté dont il jouissait en tant que citoyen romain; pourtant il savait que la véritable indépendance, loin d'être une question de nationalité, de race ou de credo, marche de pair avec une vie vécue spirituellement et la démonstration du pouvoir divin dans les circonstances humaines. Dans l'Epître aux Romains (8:21), Paul déclarait, au sujet de la création: "Elle aussi sera délivrée de la servitude de la corruption, pour avoir part à la liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu."

La matérialité, c'est l'esclavage. La liberté spirituelle s'acquiert individuellement, lorsque le disciple dépouille le vieux concept charnel de l'homme pour revêtir l'idée nouvelle ou spirituelle de l'homme et de l'univers. Dans son entretien avec Nicodème, ce chef des Juifs qui de nuit alla consulter Jésus, le Maître toucha le problème de l'indépendance spirituelle. Il dit notamment: "A moins de naître de nouveau, personne ne peut entrer dans le royaume de Dieu." Nicodème fit alors une question qui révélait un penser matériel: "Mais comment peut-on naître quand on est vieux? Peut-on rentrer dans le sein de sa mère et naître une seconde fois?" Jésus donna cette réponse: "A moins de naître d'eau et d'Esprit, personne ne peut entrer dans le royaume de Dieu" (Jean 3:3, 4, 5).

Ce dont Jésus parlait, c'était la nouvelle naissance, le salut du genre humain par la spiritualité vécue. Le glorieux ministère du Nazaréen devait prouver pour tous les âges que la régénération spirituelle est une possibilité présente. Tous peuvent et même doivent tôt ou tard vaincre la croyance que l'homme est matériel. Les concepts matériels de l'existence se manifestent par le péché, la maladie, la pauvreté, la mort; ils feront place à la vérité de l'être, acceptée et mise en pratique.

Le monde a grand besoin d'être éclairé sur ce qui constitue la liberté véritable. L'indépendance est affaire de pensée plutôt que de milieu. Lorsque Paul et Silas étaient en prison, malgré leurs chaines, ils chantaient les louanges de Dieu. Leurs pensées n'étaient point liées, bien qu'ils fussent dans un cachot, les pieds serrés dans des entraves. Rien ne pouvait les priver de leur liberté véritable — de la joie qu'ils trouvaient dans la bonté de Dieu. Ils étaient conscients de leur liberté spirituelle, ce qui naturellement eut pour résultat leur délivrance.

Au sujet de l'indépendance spirituelle, les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne sont très clairs et représentent pour le genre humain une grande bénédiction. Etudier ces explications en même temps que la Bible, c'est apprendre comment on rejette les concepts matériels enchaînant et limitant les mortels; on peut ainsi discerner puis appliquer les abondantes idées spirituelles qui sont toujours proches.

La croyance que l'homme est matériel, qu'il vit dans la matière dont il sortirait finalement par la mort, est une croyance entravante et limitative. Ce n'est point la vérité de l'être. L'homme réel est la réflexion de Dieu, de l'Esprit; il a dans l'Entendement infini la vie et le mouvement. A la page 475 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "L'homme est idée, l'image de l'Amour; il n'est pas physique." Puis elle ajoute: "L'homme est incapable de pécher, d'être malade, et de mourir. L'homme réel ne saurait s'écarter de la sainteté, et Dieu, de qui l'homme émane, ne peut engendrer la faculté ni la liberté de pécher."

Jusqu'au jour où ils entrevoient la liberté spirituelle de l'homme, les humains sont mentalement asservis; mais les ténèbres du péché, de la maladie, de la pauvreté, du désespoir font place à la compréhension de cette vérité: l'homme réel est spirituel, parfait, l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. En une certaine occasion, le Maître énonça ce grand fait spirituel qui est aussi un commandement des plus remarquables (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait." Acceptant cet appel, les Scientistes Chrétiens s'efforcent de marcher sur les traces du Christ Jésus; ils veulent non seulement prendre garde à ses paroles, mais le suivre dans ses œuvres. Les résultats de cet effort sont attestés par des personnes habitant les pays les plus divers: elles rendent témoignage au fait que les inharmonies de tous genres disparaissent lorsqu'on saisit la nature spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme. Ainsi l'obéissance à la loi divine a pour résultat l'indépendance véritable. La liberté spirituelle appartient à ceux qui comprennent le divin Principe et lui obéissent.

Il est aisé de voir que sur le plan humain, l'obéissance à la loi est productrice de liberté. Par exemple, les signaux réglant la circulation représentent un frein salutaire et de ce fait nous affranchissent du danger. D'autres lois nécessaires sont également des freins et libèrent ceux qui les observent. Pour les humains indisciplinés, les restrictions de la loi paraissent être des entraves; mais le faux sens de liberté que la volonté personnelle trouve désirable tend à la destruction. L'indépendance ne se trouve pas dans l'exercice de la passion, de la mollesse ou de la crainte. Comprendre le code moral, s'y montrer obéissant, telle est la meilleure garantie de la liberté individuelle et universelle; c'est aussi la base de la véritable démocratie.

La liberté universelle, voilà ce dont le cœur des hommes sent de mieux en mieux la nécessité. L'Amour divin a planté la semence, et toute pensée d'obéissance et de gratitude en favorise le développement. A mesure qu'on encouragera cette croissance, les lois humaines s'amélioreront et seront plus généralement observées; pour finir, les humains, acceptant le code moral dont le Maître a donné le sommaire, en feront le guide de leur vie. Ils aimeront Dieu et garderont Ses commandements; ils aimeront aussi leur prochain comme eux-mêmes. Sous la rubrique marginale: "Le vrai gouvernement de soi-même," Mrs. Eddy parle en ces termes de la liberté (*Science et Santé*, p. 106): "De même que le peuple américain, la Science Chrétienne a sa Déclaration d'Indépendance. Dieu a doué l'homme de droits inaliénables, parmi lesquels on compte le gouvernement de soi-même, la raison et la conscience. L'homme n'est bien gouverné par lui-même que lorsqu'il est bien guidé et gouverné par son Créateur, la Vérité et l'Amour divins."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Rain at Night

HERE, where city lights
shatter a drenched pane
into wet jewels,
I think of rain;
quiet, devoid of sheen,
that somewhere spills
across the sleeping dark
of folded hills.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

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Calm

AFTER the storm
The cloud-wrack sped away,
Leaving the eye of heaven,
From the horizon to the zenith's height,
Clear blue;
And birds sang in the dripping trees.

GRAHAM EAST

'Treasury Watchdog' Growls at New Deal Antics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — The "Watchdog of the Treasury" has just reported to Congress what might have been described in the charge as the New Deal mischief he discovered in the legislators' absence.

Use by Daniel C. Roper, Former Secretary of Commerce, and his aides of a Government boat for private entertaining back in 1935, purchasing irregularities by the Farm Credit Administration, resistance from the TVA and RFC were among the complaints lodged with Congress by Richard N. Elliott, Acting Comptroller General.

Mr. Elliott is scheduled to surrender his direction of the General Accounting Office soon, probably to Fred H. Brown, recently defeated Senator from New Hampshire.

Job for 15 Years

The Comptroller General job is one of the most luscious political plums ripe for Mr. Roosevelt's plucking since it lasts 15 years, carries a $10,000 a year salary and is not subject to change with the administration.

A Republican like his predecessor, John R. McCarl, who retired after 15 years' service on July 1, 1936, Mr. Elliott has been vocally critical of numerous New Deal interpretations of Congressional spending authorizations.

Just recently he blue-penciled a $3,000,000 expenditure by the Farm Security Administration for hosiery plants on five Government homesteads in Tennessee, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama. FSA officials said they proceeded on earlier precedent laid down by the General Accounting Office in authorizing the construction of plants to be leased to a Philadelphia concern which agreed to employ the homesteaders. They are hopeful the Comptroller General will reverse his ruling in the light of new information furnished him.

G. O. P. Asks Inquiry

The Roper boat episode, brought to light by Mr. Elliott, immediately evoked a demand for investigation from House Republicans. The report said the vessel Eala, belonging to the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, had been used by Mr. Roper, by Former Assistant Secretary of Commerce John Dickinson and by Margie G. Renn, Secretary to Mr. Roper, for private parties. It estimated that between Nov. 1, 1934, and April 30, 1935, a total of $9,506 was spent but not authorized under the appropriation provided for inspection services.

Mr. Elliott has repeatedly denounced attempts by the Roosevelt Administration to deprive the General Accounting Office, now responsible directly to Congress, of its independent powers of audit. Instead of curtailing its power as last year's reorganization bill threatened to do, Mr. Elliott recommended that "all officials in the service of the Government who received moneys of whatever character other than salaries should be made" to account directly to the Comptroller General.

Hague-Smathers Peace Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Reports of a peace pact between Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Democratic State boss and political czar of Hudson County, and United States Senator William H. Smathers, Democrat, tops Garden State capitol news. Valuable New Jersey patronage has been tied up for months as a result of the Hague-Smathers row, and if the reported agreement between these two leaders holds up, it should mean the solidifying of the Democratic machine in the State with the Roosevelt Administration.

Senator Smathers has never been known as a strictly Hague man, with the result that he has been a source of concern to the Jersey City organization since his election to the United States Senate. President Roosevelt and Boss Hague also have had their differences, their thoughts on questions of policy frequently being widely different. Senator Smathers, therefore, has been in a position to capitalize at the White House on any scheme the President might have to keep Boss Hague in his proper place.

Mr. Hague was anxious to keep his place in national Democratic councils and realized he could not be too much of a hold-out against the President. Moreover, he could not afford to see an antagonistic Senator Smathers recognized at the White House in the dispensing of Federal patronage.

The reported peace pact is, therefore, seen here as of distinct advantage to Mr. Hague, although persons in a position to know said both yielded ground when they came together.

Bus Measure Goes To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court has under advisement a challenge of New Hampshire's law limiting truck drivers' hours at the wheel to 12 a day.

Richard F. Upton, Counsel for the H. P. Welch Company of Massachusetts, operator of a fleet of trucks, told the court the 1933 state law was an attempt "to regulate interstate commerce."

Dudley W. Orr, counsel for the State, asserted it was "designed to protect the safety of the people of New Hampshire."

The New Hampshire Supreme Court, from which the trucking firm appealed, upheld the statute, saying its "evident purpose was to protect users of highways" from tired-out drivers.

N. Y. High Court Retires Two Judges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Justices William Herman Black and Richard P. Lydon retired as members of the New York State Supreme Court bench Dec. 31 after having served 16 and 18 years, respectively. The terms of both justices were automatically cut short because they had reached the constitutional retirement age of 70. J. Sidney Bernstein and Benedict D. Dineen were elected as successors to the retiring judges last November and will take up their duties this week.

Justice Black will return to private practice with the law firm of Guggenheimer and Untermyer. Justice Lydon will continue to serve in the Court as an official referee at two-thirds his pay as a justice. His appointment to the latter office was announced by the Appellate Division Dec. 30.

Both Justice Black and Justice Lydon are Democrats. Justice Black is President of the New York Southern Society and head of the Interfaith movement for the relief of distressed refugees oppressed for religious reasons.

Justice Lydon served many years as a member of the appellate term of the Supreme Court.

Light Planes En Route To Florida Maneuvers

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Light airplanes due to arrive here in a mass flight Jan. 6 for the all-American air maneuvers began taking off Jan. 1 from various cities in the United States and Canada.

The planes, 555 in all are to concentrate at the northern border of Florida before coming here to participate in the dedication of the Amelia Earhart memorial. Maj. Al Williams, noted speed pilot, will be in charge of the cruise. R. V. Waters, chairman of the air maneuvers, said Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker termed the calvacade "the greatest flight of private planes in aviation's history."

Former 'Tech' Man Expands Field

Dr. Vannevar Bush

Dr. Bush, seated, former Vice-President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now President of Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Member of the Advisory Council of California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

New Carnegie Institution Head Takes Western Advisory Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Dr. Vannevar Bush who takes office as president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington with the beginning of the new year, has accepted appointment to the Advisory Council of California Institute of Technology here.

His acceptance increases already existent strong bonds between the two institutions which have been co-operating for many years on projects of astronomical, seismological, geological and other problems originating in the Far West. Dr. Bush recently made a quiet visit here regarding his added duties, prior to his succeeding Dr. John C. Merriam, retiring head of Carnegie Institution of Washington.

One of his particular interests is the design of advanced mathematical analyzing instruments and has had charge of a group of research workers which has produced several important instruments of this type. In recognition of work in this field, in 1928 he was awarded the Levy Medal of the Franklin Institute.

Wide recognition has also been given him on account of the design which he developed of an intricate analyzing machine called the differential analyzer, an advanced model of which is now under construction. This machine greatly increases the speed of scientific and engineering calculations. Another instrument in this group is the cinema integraph, which is just going into use. For his achievements in the development of methods and devices for the application of mathematical analysis to problems of electrical engineering, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in 1926, awarded Dr. Bush the Larme Medal.

Early in his career, Dr. Bush held a position in the Test Department of the General Electric Company, and then returned to Tufts College as an instructor in mathematics. Subsequently he became assistant professor of electrical engineering.

In 1917 and 1918, Dr. Bush carried on important research in submarine detection for the Special Board on Submarine Devices of the United States Navy. He has served on many important engineering and scientific committees, and is now chairman of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research of the National Research Council. Other members of the Caltech Council are: Gano Dunn, President of the J. G. White Corporation; Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories of New York and a graduate of Caltech's predecessor, Throop Polytechnic; and Charles L. Reese, Chemical Director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Another major appointment in the Caltech administrative personnel recently was that of adding Albert B. Ruddock to the Board of Trustees, filling the vacancy caused by the passing of Dr. George E. Hale. Mr. Ruddock is President of the California Institute Associates, a group of civic and cultural leaders supporting the Institute.

Parole Activities United in Pennsylvania Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 — Establishment of a single state-wide and co-ordinated parole administration for Pennsylvania has been recommended to Gov. George H. Earle by the commission he appointed to study the parole and probation systems of the State.

The report of the commission declares that parole should not be abandoned as a method of punitive justice, but that its operations should be strengthened and enlarged. To achieve that result, the commissioners recommend:

1. Creation of a competent, impartial, and continuing board or body vested with the power of parole in all criminal cases, which shall devote its entire time to the work of parole.
2. Furnishing to this body sufficient funds, personnel and organization for the adequate and efficient performance of its duties.
3. Enactment of a sentencing law permitting the board to release the prisoner at a time when he is most likely to be able to adjust himself to society.
4. Adoption of regulations, which will insure the proper determination of the times when prisoners should be paroled, the terms and conditions upon which they should be paroled, and the effective supervision of them while on parole by competent parole officers.
5. Strengthening of the system by the enactment of an adequate civil service law for its personnel.

A draft of an act establishing a board of state-wide jurisdiction for the administration of parole in all cases in which the sentence exceeds one year was submitted with the report. The board would consist of five members of be appointed by the Superior Court.

"Of course," the report said, "the establishment of such a central parole system for the entire Commonwealth will render the local departments in the various counties unnecessary and they should be discontinued. This should result in relieving the local taxpayer of the burden of maintaining an independent system."

The commissioners also found need for a radical reform in the care and treatment of criminals during their incarceration.

"This can best be brought about, it is believed," the report declared, "by abolishing our system of county jails and uniting all our prisons in a State-wide system of modern penal administration. Whether or not this is done, however, our penal institutions should work in close co-operation with the parole administration, for in this way only can the maximum results be achieved."

Independence Hall On 'Budget Sale'?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A plan to "sell" Independence Hall and Square to the Federal Government as a means of solving Philadelphia's budget problems has been advanced by Dr. George E. Nitzsche, Recorder of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Nitzsche asserted that from personal visits to Washington he is "sure that the U. S., through the National Park Service, would be a ready buyer of the property for at least $25,000,000."

"Independence Hall would become a really national shrine; the city would be relieved of the cost of its upkeep—a job it hasn't done particularly well—and the area around the park would become the center of a development of residences and apartments of tremendous value," he declared.

According to Mayor Wilson, however, the plan is "unthinkable. The people will never allow their priceless historic shrines to be bartered away to pay a temporary debt."

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER
MEN'S SHOES
SEMI-ANNUAL Sale
SHORT TIME ONLY
Entire Stock
fall & winter shoes
INCLUDED
Most Styles $9.95
a few models slightly higher
Shriner Shoes as low as $6.95
(made in our own factory)
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PROVIDENCE (Sullivan Co.)
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In the past year . . .
163,739 MEN
in every walk of life
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The Show of the Week . . . 6:30 Sunday Nite
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Harry Salter and Orchestra

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• If you live within the trading area of our stores, you may open an account by mail. Just fill in and send us the coupon below.

Always One Price! $22.50 (All Alike)
No Charge for Alterations

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● I would like to open an account. Please send application blank to me.
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FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

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801 BROADWAY . N.W. Cor. 11th St.
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145 E. 42nd ST. . Bet. Lex. & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.,
55-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

SYRACUSE, N. Y. 352 SO. SALINA ST. Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre
JERSEY CITY, N. J. 320 CENTRAL AVE. Corner Griffith St.
NEWARK, N. J. 82 MARKET ST. S. W. Cor. Wash. St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1215 MARKET ST. 1511 CHESTNUT ST.
PITTSBURGH 233 FIFTH AVE. Bet. Wood & Market
PROVIDENCE 200 WEYBOSSET ST. Crown Hotel Bldg.
CHICAGO 220 SO. STATE ST. Corner Quincy
BOSTON, MASS. 43 TREMONT ST. Near Scollay Sq.
605 WASHINGTON ST. Bet. Avery and Boylston St.
WORCESTER, MASS. 104 FRONT STREET Corner Church

DRIVE TO FLORIDA
VIA SAVANNAH LINE

Those who know say, "Motor to Florida—via Savannah Line." Drive aboard at New York or Boston—enjoy two to three and one half carefree, vacation days on shipboard—drive away at Savannah refreshed and relaxed.

An early start from Savannah makes possible your arrival at your destination the same day, if you choose. Fine broad highways radiate from Savannah to all points in Florida and the South and the cost is less than if you drive all the way.

AUTOMOBILE RATES

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH: One Way $22.50 Round Trip $35.00
BOSTON TO SAVANNAH: One Way $25.00 Round Trip $40.00

Above Rates apply on passenger cars irrespective of length when accompanied by one or more passengers.

PASSENGER FARES

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH: One Way $27.00 Round Trip $47.00
BOSTON TO SAVANNAH: One Way $33.00 Round Trip $55.00

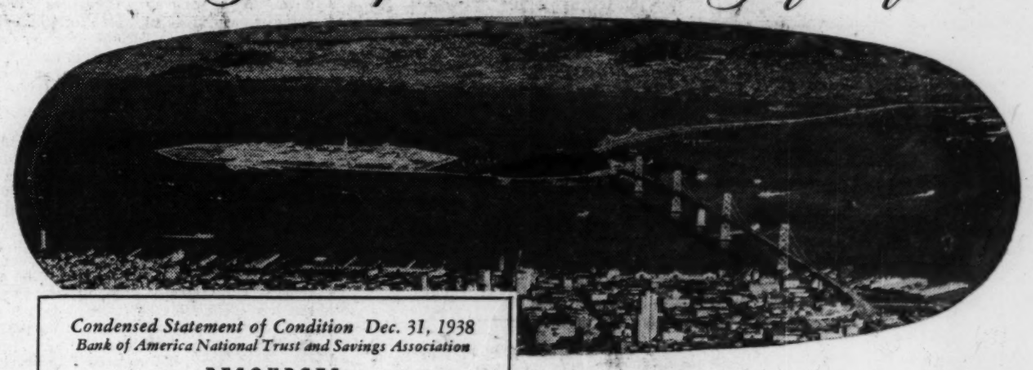
60-day limit on round trip ticket—longer limit round trip fare on application. Fares include meals and stateroom accommodation aboard ship, also stop-over in New York for Boston passengers with ship as your hotel at no extra cost.

PASSENGER SAILINGS

FROM NEW YORK
S.S. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM
Jan. 13, 25, Feb. 6, 17, Mar. 1, 13, 24
S.S. CITY OF CHATTANOOGA
Jan. 9, 20, Feb. 1, 13, 24, Mar. 8, 20, 31
Pier 46, N. R.—551 Fifth Ave., Rm. 206
WAlker 5-1780, MUrray Hill 2-3319
New York

FROM BOSTON
S.S. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM
Jan. 12, 24, Feb. 4, 16, 28, Mar. 11, 23
S.S. CITY OF CHATTANOOGA
Jan. 7, 19, 31, Feb. 11, 23, Mar. 7, 18, 30
Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks
Phone CHArlestown 1320 Boston, Mass.

Illustrating a chapter in the history of California . .



Condensed Statement of Condition Dec. 31, 1938
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$ 166,333,489.77
Due from Banks	113,835,809.49
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies	412,278,313.07
State, County and Municipal Bonds	102,975,352.36
Other Bonds and Securities	39,678,762.88
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,700,000.00
Loans and Discounts	673,828,309.03
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	1,750,995.60
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	35,531,683.59
Other Real Estate Owned	3,865,279.79
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	20,538,921.68
Other Resources	1,404,752.25
TOTAL RESOURCES	$1,574,721,669.51

LIABILITIES

Capital		$ 50,000,000.00
Surplus		42,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		22,058,599.85
Reserves		2,771,761.76
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		20,863,816.97
DEPOSITS:		
Commercial	$615,216,151.04	
Savings	821,811,339.89	
		1,437,027,490.93
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$1,574,721,669.51

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office: 12 Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

. . . a page in the story of Bank of America

Nineteen hundred thirty-nine . . . a long road has been traveled since Commander Montgomery claimed California for the Union . . . a long road since Bank of America was founded as a small neighborhood bank in San Francisco.

Now California . . . and Bank of America . . . each with a rich tradition of pioneering to look back upon, might well pause to survey the progress made.

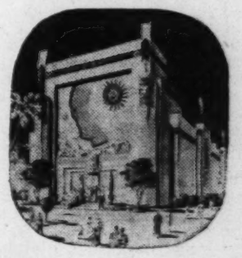
And so California—with a great Fair on magical Treasure Island—"illustrates" a chapter in its history.

And so Bank of America—whose deposits and resources, as shown in its current Statement of Condition, reach a new high—participates in that Fair by building a complete banking office on the Fair grounds in the center of San Francisco Bay.

Bank of America invites you to come to the Golden Gate International Exposition. Bank of America invites Eastern bankers and business executives who have an interest in California to visit the head offices of Bank of America in San Francisco or Los Angeles. California's great Fair has attractions that will interest everyone. Bank of America has a story of service that will interest you.

The Golden Gate International Exposition which opens February 18, 1939, celebrates the completion of the Golden Gate Bridge and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge—the two largest bridges in the world. The Fair closes December 2, 1939.

The Bank of America branch shown is a complete banking office on the Fair grounds on Treasure Island.



THE "BANK OF AMERICA BUSINESS REVIEW," a monthly publication, contains comparative indices of business activity on the entire Pacific Coast with special studies of various industrial classifications. This monthly publication will be sent upon request to bankers and business executives.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA'S ONLY STATEWIDE BANK

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages [illegible] Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1939

Hurley Ends Term in Cloud Of Criticism

Pardon scandal, political deals, tampering with civil service, increase in budget are charged.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Gov. Charles F. Hurley walks down the State House steps Thursday into private life he will leave behind him a gubernatorial record constituting one of the greatest disappointments in Massachusetts politics.

Instead of the excellent administration expected of him when he took office on Jan. 7, 1937, Governor Hurley, after a few short months, adopted, in some respects, the tactics of his much-criticized predecessor, James M. Curley, and embarked on a program under which State expenditures soared to new heights, political scandals were numerous and appointments to public service were questionable.

Since the Sept. 20 primaries when the Democratic Party refused to renominate Mr. Hurley, the latter has been under constant fire until now those interested in efficient State administration consider him in the same light as Former Governor Curley, who has been charged with wrecking state service.

Storm Fund Inquiry

Still hanging over the outgoing Governor's head is the unfinished investigation of the spending of the $19,500,000 hurricane and flood fund. Already evidence of wastefulness and possible illegal expenditures has been reported.

Still under fire is the action of the Hurley-appointed State Racing Commission in hurriedly assigning racing dates to two horse racing tracks despite the demand of Gov.-Elect Leverett Saltonstall that all such action be postponed until his Administration starts. The choicest race dates have been assigned to an unbuilt track, resulting in serious charges against two members of the Board.

Nor is the pardons situation the least criticized phase of the closing days of the Hurley Administration. The pardoning of Raymond Patriarca, called Rhode Island's "Public Enemy No. 1," unleashed a storm of criticism which still reverberates against the outgoing Governor. Two District Attorneys are now investigating reports that gamblers were assessed to buy the Patriarca pardon.

Dolan-Quinn Case

The Governor's attempt to free Edmund L. Dolan and J. Walter Quinn after serving 7 months of their 2½ year sentences for contempt in connection with jury-bribing charges, brought further criticism.

Wholesale political trading between the Governor and the Executive Council was another feature of the Hurley Administration. Numerous questionable appointments were forced through by gubernatorial promises to Councilors, with a resulting lowering of state service efficiency.

Throughout the last year of the Hurley administration it was evident that Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Executive Council who has been charged with being "a sinister influence in government," was a controlling factor. Despite the criticism against him, Mr. Coakley continued his political power as he did in the Ely and Curley administrations.

It was Mr. Coakley's political maneuvering that prevented Governor Hurley from fulfilling his campaign promise to remove William F. Callahan as State Commissioner of Public Works.

Another campaign promise forgotten by Governor Hurley was that to eliminate noncompetitive examinations for civil service positions.

U. C. C. Investigation

Governor Hurley's activities in packing the U. C. C. with his political supporters, with resulting inefficiency in the Commission's operation, were the subject of a legislative investigation, which the Governor desperately sought to block.

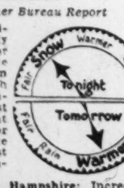
Although as a candidate Governor Hurley promised economy, his 1938 budget soared to record heights, almost entirely because of his drive to obtain additional highway funds to provide jobs during the primary campaign.

The budget, without including the $5,000,000 distribution of unexpended gasoline tax funds to cities and towns, totalled approximately

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy early tonight, snow or rain beginning late tonight or on Thursday, with slowly rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; moderate to fresh northeast to east and southeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow, with slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont: Snow or rain beginning late tonight or Thursday, slowly rising temperature late tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast shifting to east or southeast winds becoming fresh to strong Thursday, overcast weather with rain beginning late tonight or Thursday over the south portion and snow or rain over the north portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	18	Minneapolis	28	24
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	68	66
Chicago	36	34	New York	32	28
Denver	58	34	Norfolk	46	46
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	56	48	St. Louis	52	46
Los Angeles	68	50	San Francisco	58	48
Miami	70	62	Washington	40	36

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 4.
B—Minimum, Jan. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 9:56 p. m.; height 9ft. 6in.

Light all vehicles by 4:55 p. m.

Hatless Get A 'High Hat' In Danbury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4—If Danbury hat factories don't have better business, it will not be the fault of the Danbury schools. The Principal's Council of that hat-making town has just approved a project for all Danbury schools to make the children "hat-conscious."

Harold F. Dow, School Superintendent, originated the plan, and a teachers' committee worked out the details. Needless to say, the idea is popular with Danbury businessmen.

Girls, under the direction of Ivan P. Ahlgren, head of the Danbury High School commercial department, took the most drastic step. They organized a "Hat-on-Every-Head Club" and refuse dates with boys who come hatless.

Children will be taught about the history of their town, the importance of hatting in its economic life, and how hats are made. English classes will write essays on the subject. Art classes will design posters for the hat campaign.

In history and geography classes, the children will learn why various types of hats are worn in different countries, where the rabbit and beaverskins come from to furnish fur for hats, where straw hats are made, and what customs have grown up around the hat in odd corners of the globe.

Frank P. Rollins, editor of the Danbury News-Times, has circulated a questionnaire among the children, getting information on what kinds of hats they like and what kinds they do not like, which may provide some hints for the manufacturers.

Ruling Expected To Increase Trade Of Boston Port

An increase in Boston's port business as a result of the United States Supreme Court's decision yesterday, against the practice of seven railroads serving New York of attracting freight to that port by offering free or low-cost storage there, was predicted today by shipping men.

Heavy quantities of crude rubber, burlap and other bulky products which have been diverted from Boston to New York because of this advantage of the use of that port, will soon be coming through Boston again, they expected.

Large quantities of raw materials and finished products imported prior to their sale have been put into New York warehouses under the plan now ruled illegal, in order to save storage charges until they were sold. This practice was declared to be illegal in 1933 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as being discriminatory against other ports and shippers. The railroads serving New York appealed that decision—which has now been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Rivers and Harbors Measure Proposes Many N. E. Projects

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Representative Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors program, gave a preview of a rivers and harbors bill that may provide for the development of scores of projects in 30 states.

The Texan asserted it was important for Congress to pass a rivers and harbors measure, and added it should contain a number of combination waterway and hydroelectric power developments.

Mr. Mansfield put into the record an outline of projects to be considered in drafting legislation, including these in New England.

Harbor improvements, "small but nevertheless useful," are needed in Maine at Northeast Harbor; in Connecticut at Clinton and Greenwich; and in Rhode Island at Little Narragansett Bay.

The canalization of the Connecticut River should be extended from Hartford, Conn., to Holyoke, Mass., by two dams; one of which, at Enfield, Conn., should include a "substantial hydroelectric development."

Court to Hear Curley Appeal

The appeals of former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso from a decision of the Superior Court holding them guilty of illegally taking $50,000 from the City of Boston in damage cases filed by the General Equipment Company will come before the State Supreme Court on Friday, it was learned at the Court House today. Originally, the appeals were scheduled for today.

On Friday, Attorney Edward F. McClennen, special corporation counsel, will present two motions to dismiss the appeals on grounds that they were not filed in time. If dismissal is refused, the case will be argued on the appeal itself. Judge Fred W. Fosdick made the decision against the defendants in the lower court, demanding repayment of $50,000 to the city of Boston.

Free Lecture Announced For The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "The Discovery and Healing Mission of Christian Science." The lecturer, Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Presiding Over the Great and General Court

By a Staff Photographer

Christian A. Herter
Speaker of the Massachusetts House.

By a Staff Photographer

Joseph R. Cotton
President of the Massachusetts Senate.

Hobbyboat Is This Man's Hobbyhorse

This is a story about hobbyhorses. We all ride them. One man saddles up on a bit of sunset and rides his to the tune of a lilting verse; another grasps the reins with a bit of water color, or a stamp album, or a miniature railroad. It all sums up to this: It takes a lot of pounding to entirely flatten out the boy that is in the man. When the boy refuses to flatten, the result is sometimes interesting.

Take the case of Guy H. B. Smith, who lives at 125 Parker Street, in Newton Center. Some years ago he decided that his son deserved a toy that was something special, so he built him a boat. The boy liked the boat. As a matter of fact, the records show that Mr. Smith actually let him play with it at times, and under proper paternal supervision. But the son grew up, went to college; whereas the boy in Mr. Smith refused to flatten. So the boat was improved upon as time went on.

This week end Mr. Smith is holding another open house so that other boys of all ages can examine the boat. Just to give an idea of this hobbyhorse (beg pardon) hobbyboat, here are some specifications: It is a four-foot working model of a steam cruiser, built to scale in minutist detail, from search light, even to the framed engineer's license in the cabin. Incorporated in it are two steam boilers, electric light switches, carved pilot wheel, in short, the whole works.

And while one is looking at the boat, his eyes may catch an object here and there about the room that testifies to Mr. Smith's skill—a candle-stick, a lamp, a couple of pen-and-ink drawings. And these things are there, explains their modeler, because: "Well, I never get over taking pleasure in doing things. I've played the violin with two symphony orchestras, and I still play. I was interested in gymnastics at college, and I still am. I keep up my figure skating, and other interests." After all, the greatest hobby is keeping interested—H. E. W.

One Year for Theft Of U. S. Mail Truck

Following a plea of guilty to the charge of stealing a United States mail truck, Theodore Carr of Dorchester was sentenced to serve one year in a federal penitentiary yesterday by Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court. Carr is alleged to have appropriated a mail truck while its driver was in a suspostal station on Huntington Avenue last July. The mail truck was found wrecked in Allston.

New Bay State Legislature Is Convened With Ceremonies

With the solemn ceremonies of a century and a half, the 151st Great and General Court of Massachusetts was convened at the State House today.

Joseph R. Cotton, Republican of Lexington, was elected President of the Senate, and Christian A. Herter, Republican of Boston, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, in the presence of his Executive Council, performed one of his last gubernatorial duties by administering the oath of office to new House and Senate members. He relinquishes the gubernatorial chair to Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, at noon tomorrow and, thus, for the first time since 1930 the G. O. P. will dominate both the legislative and executive branches of Bay State government.

The Republicans began their administration with the flags of harmony flying. Both Representative Herter and Senator Cotton were chosen by acclamation in pre-session caucuses.

In the House, Representative William A. Jones was chosen Republican floor leader, while Representative Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence was named Republican whip.

Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett was chosen Democratic floor leader. He begins his fourth term in the House today.

Senator Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville was chosen Democratic floor leader in the Senate. He triumphed over Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston, who left the caucus when the result was made known. He made no comment.

Frank E. Bridgman who will complete 46 years of service to the Legislature in one capacity or another, was re-elected Clerk of the House today. It marks his 11th year as Clerk.

Today marked the opening of the first biennial session in Massachusetts' history. Hereafter the Legislature will meet every two years, instead of annually.

Salt Shaker Finds Steel Flaws

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)—A little man with a salt shaker is blazing new trails for safety by land, sea and air even as he helps make more deadly the engines of war.

In his laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. Alfred V. de Forest uses the pantry standby to shake carbon powder on magnetized steel as part of his method of discovering flaws in metals which make airplanes, battleships, automobiles, and railroad locomotives.

The powder shows up forging defects as well as fatigue and grinding cracks under Mr. de Forest's method, known as "magna-flux," which this week won him the 1938 award of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences as a notable contribution to aeronautical engineering.

You see a piece of steel that looks perfectly all right to the eye, but a dash of powder from the shaker reveals a ragged line on the surface of the highly magnetized field, indicating trouble below.

He has more elaborate apparatus for his testing, such as a bath where the piece under test is dunked in oil containing the detecting powder in a state of suspension. But the shaker is his handy-andy gadget.

"Here's a beauty!" he said, pointing to a powder line on a piece of gleaming steel, "that's a good crack in the steering knuckle of one of the cars in the Vanderbilt races."

The shaker gets a workout on cars for the Indianapolis races, but it doesn't limit itself to landlubbing sports. Once my De Forest turned thumbs down on some of the steel rigging made for the America's cup racer, Ranger.

Railroads use his method for testing parts of great locomotives. It's used in gun factories of the Army and Navy. It's used for trouble shooting in giant turbines for industry, oil well pipes, but perhaps most extensively in checking flaws in airplane parts.

"How many wrecks in the air lines have been prevented, we do not know," he smiled, "but many parts which passed optical inspection have been found defective by the magnetization method and have been rejected."

Mr. De Forest also invented a method of magetizing a piece in two different directions so that flaw-finding is fool-proof, so long as the defects are near the surface. Getting at deep-seated flaws will be another job.

Boy Scouts Mark Record in Boston

The year, 1938, was marked by record growth of the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America, according to the annual report of O. A. Kitterman, Scout Executive.

The number of Boy Scouts has arisen for the first time to more than 5,000. There are also close to 1,000 Cubs, and more than 400 Sea Scouts, Mr. Kitterman disclosed. There are 2,200 volunteer men assisting in Scout leadership.

Organizations sponsoring the Scout program include: 85 Protestant churches, 37 Roman Catholic churches, 18 Jewish temples and schools, 24 settlement houses, 33 groups of citizens, 9 American Legion posts, 7 public schools, 5 parent-teachers' associations, 4 boys' clubs, 4 Rotary Clubs, 3 Y. M. C. A.'s and 1 fire station.

Court Sharply Criticizes Race Board Members

At the hearing today on the petition by the Eastern Racing Association to prevent Racing Commissioners Thomas R. Foley and George G. Moyse from voting a license to hold horse race meetings to Outdoor Amusements, Inc., of Westport, Judge Abraham E. Pinanski in Suffolk Superior Court sharply criticized the action of Commissioners Foley and Moyse for voting the license after they had been served with notice that a suit had been brought against them to prevent just that action.

Martin Witte, counsel for Foley and Moyse, said they had consulted former Judge John J. Burns and that he told them they could go ahead since no restraining order had been issued—merely an order of notice.

Judge Pinanski responded: "I suppose the parties have a strict legal right to proceed but it has been the practice of the bar in this court to advise clients to wait until the hearing."

Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the Eastern Association, brought a motion to have the bill dismissed because the action the bill sought to prevent had already been taken.

Judge Pinanski dismissed the bill "without prejudice."

One-Time Enfield Still Has Post Office But Not for Long

ENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)—Postmaster Edwin Howe, the man without a town or very much mail, but who still has his post office, won't even have that after Jan. 14.

He said today he had received authority from Washington to close the office, lone sentinel of Enfield, which formally went out of existence two months ago in preparation for flooding the area as part of a metropolitan water system.

Many weeks ago the buildings, including Mr. Howe's home, were torn down to make way for the project. Left standing was the post office, in which Mr. Howe improvised living quarters. The only mail has been a trickle to contractors clearing the site. After Jan. 14, their mail will be handled by the Ware post office.

Woburn's Funds For Its Schools Declared Legal

The vexed question of a school committee's power to insist on spending more money than town officials appropriate for its use seemed to be settled yesterday by Judge Wilford D. Gray's opinion in the Woburn school case, stated in Middlesex Superior Court. The law merely requires, Judge Gray ruled, that a municipality must provide "fundamental" educational courses for 160 days each year.

The judge stated his intention of quashing, on this ground, the indictment returned last month against the City of Woburn for alleged failure to appropriate sufficient money to support its school system.

As Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn continued last month to insist on payless pay days for teachers and others as a part of his economy drive to rescue the city from a precarious financial position, the indictment was sought and obtained by Attorney General Paul A. Dever from the Middlesex Grand Jury. If convicted, the city would have faced a $700,000 fine. It was the first time in the history of the Commonwealth that a municipality had been indicted in this way.

A motion to quash the indictment had been filed at once by City Solicitor Joseph Gorasi of Woburn on various grounds—all of which were ruled by Judge Gray yesterday to be insufficient. Having denied the plea in abatement, however the judge surprised spectators and counsel with the statement that he had himself discovered a reason that was sufficient for quashing the indictment.

The law required only, he stated, that school should be in session for 160 days in the year and that the essentials, such as "the three R's" should be properly taught. In Woburn, he pointed out, the 160 day requirement had been met in 1938, and the appropriation was ample to care for the specified instruction.

Governor Murphy's Address To Outline His 1939 Program

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4—Policies of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, who begins his second term tomorrow will be watched closely, not only because there is speculation as to whether he will be able to continue his almost perfect record with the Legislature, but also because he is known to have further political ambitions and will use his record as Governor as a stepping stone. In addition there is his pledge that he will not approve new State taxes, but will eliminate the present draw of $1,200,000 a year on the local property tax in the next two years in spite of demands from various State departments and agencies for larger appropriations.

The Governor's legislative record during his first term includes endorsement of practically 30 pieces of legislation and the enactment of all but two. One which would have provided civil service for State employees, was turned down by the lawmakers, while another, a move to provide State loans for needy industries as a means of maintaining and expanding employment, was turned down by the Courts as being unconstitutional.

During his second term the Governor will have the backing of sizeable Republican majorities in both the Senate and the House, as well as a Republican majority in his Executive Council.

In his inaugural address tomorrow, the Governor will set forth his Legislative desires for his second term, but he is expected to say very little about the State budget, since this problem undoubtedly will be dealt with in a second message which will be delivered to the Legislature before the middle of February.

Racing Commission

William L. Phinney, former Manchester attorney, Special Investigator for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and head of the Murphy campaign for re-election in the City of Manchester, has been named Chairman of the State Racing Commission to succeed Ralph H. George, who recently resigned.

Edward J. Malley of Newport has been named to the Democratic vacancy on the Commission resulting from the resignation of Irving A. Hinkley of Lancaster.

The move in filling these vacancies at this time was somewhat of a surprise, since the future of parimutuel betting in New Hampshire, and thereby the future of the Commission, depends on action of the Legislature during the coming session. The chances of favorable Legislative action is considered to be about 50-50.

Hobbies Shown

Members of the staff of the State Library last week exhibited their various hobbies at the Library. Jeanie P. Hardy exhibited her photographs and prints from linoleum plates on textiles. Eaton Clapp also exhibited block prints. L. Allan Kenney, the janitor, showed his wood carvings. Vera D. Anderson showed her pastels as well as a charcoal sketch. Gertrude H. Thompson, Library Assistant, had some of her poetry on exhibit, while Thelma Brackett, State Librarian, exhibited some of her collection of duplications of penguins and some products produced on her loom. Helen Remick showed some of her work in designing handles for bags and stenciling furniture, trays, and other such articles. Catherine Pratt showed some of her knitted articles while Ruth E. Whittier displayed some of her artistic leather work and doll collection. Ada D. Pearce displayed some of the flower plaques she makes from flowers she raises herself.

U.C.C. Reports Payments Of $27,227,990

Benefit checks mailed to 2,563,868 during the first year, Commission discloses.

During the first year of registration of unemployed, the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission paid out 2,563,868 benefit checks totalling $27,227,990, Emil E. Fuchs, Chairman of the Commission, announced today.

The Chairman made public a report describing the work of the Commission during the year 1938; also a special, 14-page report to the Legislative Committee Investigating Appointments by the U. C. C.

The report, which was signed also by Frank G. Allen, another member of the Commission, showed that unemployment benefits had been paid out between Feb. 1 and Dec. 31 at an average of $800,000 a week. The average benefit check was $10.63.

The Commission was established on Sept. 17, 1935, and devoted the next two years to preparing for its work, which is to compensate Massachusetts workers for unemployment due to seasonal or technological influences. It began registration of jobless in January, 1938, and paid out its first check on Feb. 1, 1938.

The Commission claimed, in its report, that it was the first Commission of any State to issue an unemployment compensation check under the new Social Security law.

During the year it collected $78,-$10,902 from 20,000 employers and 1,250,000 covered workers, the report disclosed. The unexpended balance of about $52,000,000 was turned over to the Social Security Board at Washington.

The Commission answered criticism of its slowness in issuing checks to the large volume of jobless who applied last spring by pointing to the large size of its task and saying it had only a short time to prepare.

Reporting it had had difficulty obtaining wage records of many employees, in some cases because the records had been destroyed by fire, dissolution of the firm or bankruptcy, it recommended a change in the law to make such records unnecessary.

The Commission said it looked hopefully to the future, despite the addition of 20,000 new employers and 125,000 more employees this year.

Rhode Island Line Ordered to Renew Freight Service

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4 (AP)—The State Division of Public Utilities, submitting, in its own words, to the "dictation" of a "monopoly," today entered an order allowing the New Haven Railroad's Providence, Warren and Bristol line to abandon passenger service.

This line, torn by the hurricane, is the only one in Rhode Island east of Narragansett Bay. Several months ago the Supreme Court upheld a Division order refusing to allow the line to abandon passenger service.

The order today prescribes resumption of freight service on the line as quickly as practicable. To restore freight service the line must build single-track pile-and-timber trestles to replace two steel bridges washed out at Barrington.

President Howard C. Palmer of the New Haven road, a trustee of the P. W. & B., said today that he had not received the Division's order. Resumption of freight service will depend, among other things, on approval by the War Department of the trestles over the Barrington and Palmer Rivers, he said.

N. H. Flood Control Is Believed Held Up Only Temporarily

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Army engineers said yesterday they believed work on two proposed flood control reservoirs in New Hampshire had been suspended only temporarily while new arrangements were being made with State officials for acquisition of land.

Some War Department officials indicated there would be a conference soon between Maj.-Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, and Secretary Woodring to determine the Department's future procedure in obtaining land.

New Hampshire state officials recently protested to Secretary Woodring that his department did not cooperate closely with the state land use board in selecting sites for reservoirs and dams and acquiring land.

Kelly Appointed To Fall River Board

The nomination of Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley as a member of the Fall River SFinance Commission was confirmed today under a suspension of rules by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council. The Lieutenant Governor will replace Rupert Carven of Boston, whose six-year term has expired.

Confirmation was opposed by Councilmen Edgar S. Lindsay (R) of Brockton and Bayrd Tuckerman (R) of Hamilton, on the ground that a resident of Fall River would be better informed as to its problems.

The Commission was appointed by the Legislature when Fall River found itself in dire financial straits in the course of the depression. It was provided then that it should complete its work by 1941, but it is now expected that its existence will be continued.

Mr. Kelly's salary as a member of the Commission will be $4,000 a year.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"A Moral Entertainment," by Richard Maibaum, presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Dear Octopus" comedy by Dodie Smith. Featuring Lucile Watson, Lillian Gish, Rose Hobart, and Jack Hawkins. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie. A new revue by Noel Coward. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane. 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck. 1:55, 5:11, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty, Louise Fazenda and Spring Byington. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Drums," featuring Sabu. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Fine Arts—
"Story of a Cheat," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Artists and Models Abroad," starring Jack Benny. Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Tom Sawyer, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Going Places," featuring Dick Powell and Anita Louise. Also "Comet Over Broadway," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter.

Exeter—
Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland in "Listen Darling." 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also "In Society," with Marx Boland, Edward E. Horton and Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:25, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles, Rochelle Hudson and Richard Cromwell. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Kentucky," in technicolor. Featuring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster, Tony Martin and Phyllis Brooks.

Keith Memorial—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou, Tony Martin, Jack Haley, Jack Oakie, Binnie Barnes and Arleen Whelan. 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Last Warning," with Preston Foster. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50.

Normandie—
"Arkansas Traveler," featuring Bob Burns. 9 a. m., 12:24, 4, 7:32. Also "Test Pilot," starring Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 10:25 a. m., 2:01, 5:23, 9:09.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Suez," starring Tyrone Power. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

Repertory—
"Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. Also "Night Waitress," with Margot Grahame. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Out West With the Hardys," starring Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Lynne Carver. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter.

Scollay and Modern—
"Submarine Patrol," starring Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster, George Bancroft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth. Scollay: 1:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Strand—
Richard Dix and Chester Morris in "Sky Giant." Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly.

South Station Theater—
"Refugees." "Ferdinand, the Bull," Max Baer in "Fisticuffs." "Travel to Puerto Rico." "Pow-wow." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Newsreel Digest." "March of Time." "Comical Oddities." "Siamese Fighting Fish." "Quebec," and other shorts.

Tremont—
Freddie Bartholomew in "David Copperfield." Also Don Ameche in "Josette." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Angels With Dirty Faces." 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. Also "Hard to Get," with Dick Powell and Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Drums," starring Sabu. 12:45, 4:35, 8:15. Also "The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Louise and Ian Hunter. 2:45, 6:25, 10:05. Also "Ferdinand, the Bull."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Moonlight Sonata," starring Ignace Jan Paderewski. Also "The Ski Chase." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Fogg Art Museum—
Lecture by Prof. Alan J. B. Wace of Cambridge University, England, on "Sparta," 4 p. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour of French Rooms by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Barrage of Criticism Marks Hurley's Term as Governor

(Continued from Page 9)

$77,000,000, nearly $4,500,000 larger than the record regular budget figure established by Governor Curley in 1936.

However, probably the greatest factor in his primary election downfall was his failure to fulfill many of his promises to his followers. So many promises of jobs and the like did he make during the campaign that he could not begin at length to fulfill all of them.

Governor Hurley's moves against Mr. Curley and the latter's followers, as well as his open breaks with the Roosevelt Administration, split the Democratic Party completely and allowed Mr. Curley to defeat him and thus establish Mr. Hurley as the first Governor ever to be denied renomination by his own party.

Many of Mr. Hurley's appointments to judicial positions were considered unreproachable. Yet several of them were attacked widely. Among the best of these appointments was that of James J. Ronan to the Supreme Judicial Court. Mr. Ronan had been First Assistant Attorney General under Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

The Judge Maker

So many judicial vacancies did Mr Hurley have to fill, more than 30 in number, that he became known as the Judge-Maker. No Governor in Massachusetts history had a greater opportunity to improve or maintain the standard of the courts. Not the least factor in his Judge-Maker opportunities was the resigning of numerous Judges under the three-fourth salary pension law adopted by the 1937 Republican Legislature when the Governor possessed the confidence of both parties.

Among the Governor's more creditable acts was his active support of a special study of taxation and public expenditures. The Commission appointed to the task reported to the 1938 Legislature and although its recommendations were not adopted, it did lay the groundwork for future improvement of State service.

In addition, he signed the bill allowing cities outside of Boston to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government, a step which may eventually lead to improved municipal government in Massachusetts.

And in some respects he aided Massachusetts organized labor by signing the State Labor Relations Act guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining to workers in intrastate industry, a new mandatory minimum wag act, a bill to prohibit the use of industrial spies and several other laws.

Teachers Oath Stand

Yet his veto of the bill to repeal the teachers oath law was soundly criticized by labor and other liberal elements as evidence of a "red-baiting" policy on the part of the first American Legion Governor of the State.

Nor did his opposition to the Federal Child Labor Amendment meet labor's approval although numerous organizations stood with the Governor in his insistence that the amendment gave Congress unwarranted power over the lives of children.

But this act, plus his immediate statement that he would call out troops to prevent sit-down strikes in Massachusetts in the early days of the C. I. O., activities alienated many labor leaders from the Hurley camp.

Without doubt Governor Hurley took office with more well-wishers than most Governors. At that time he was following into the Governor's chair Mr. Curley, whose acts had aroused the public against him. The new Governor was expected to clean house, a task which he actually started but dropped after a time.

During his first year in office he enjoyed the co-operation of the Republican legislature and most political observers were certain he would be elected to another term without trouble.

Now, Governor-Elect Saltonstall coming into office Thursday stands in some respects in the same position that Governor Hurley did two years ago. Mr. Saltonstall has the opportunity to re-establish the State upon a firm financial basis after several years of almost uncontrolled spending. He has the opportunity of re-establishing civil service in Massachusetts, of giving the taxpayers a dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent.

As the people looked in vain to Governor Hurley to clean house after the Curley Administration, the citizens now look hopefully to Mr Saltonstall to clean house after both the Hurley and Curley Administrations.

Oxford Honors Beneš

OXFORD, England (AP)—A. W Wood, president of the Oxford Union, announces that D. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, has been elected an honorary member of the society.

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were 5.00 to 12.50 NOW 2.95 to 8.85
were 18.00 to 30.00 NOW 10.85 to 14.85

GLOVES
were 1.50 to 8.50 NOW .85 to 4.95

DESK SETS
were 5.00 to 12.50 NOW 2.65 to 6.85

HAT BOXES
were 6.50 to 24.00 NOW 4.85 to 19.85

BRIEF CASES
were 6.50 to 25.00 NOW 3.85 to 14.85

WARDROBE CASES (For Women)
were 14.00 to 45.00 NOW 11.85 to 39.85

SPECIAL DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
FITTED TOILET CASES

FOR MEN
were 5.00 to 7.50 NOW 2.85 to 4.85
were 10.00 to 17.50 NOW 5.85 to 9.85
were 24.50 to 50.00 NOW 14.85 to 29.85

UNFITTED
were 6.00 to 12.50 NOW 3.85 to 6.85

FOR WOMEN
were 18.50 to 20.00 NOW 11.85 to 12.85
were 24.00 to 25.00 NOW 13.85 to 14.85
were 29.50 to 32.50 NOW 16.85 to 17.85

UNFITTED
were 3.75 to 10.00 NOW 2.95 to 8.85

LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES
were 18.50 to 85.00 NOW 12.85 to 59.50

[illegible] CASES
were 4.50 to 24.00 NOW 1.95 to 14.85

[illegible] BAGS
were 5.00 to 10.00 NOW 2.95 to 7.85

GLADSTONE BAGS
were 19.50 to 55.00 NOW 12.85 to 27.85

MEN'S SUIT CASES (Leather)
were 16.50 to 87.50 NOW 11.85 to 59.85

LADIES' LEATHER SUIT CASES (Overnites)
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were 14.00 to 45.00 NOW 11.85 to 39.85

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were 16.50 to 35.00 NOW 14.85 to 28.85

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were 2.00 to 10.50 NOW .85 to 5.85

OVERNITE LOTION BOTTLE CASES
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TOILET CASES
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BILL FOLDS, ETC.
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Party Caucuses Precede Opening Of Legislatures

Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4 (AP)—An incipient deadlock over organization of the Connecticut General Assembly was speedily dissolved today when two Socialists joined forces with 16 Republicans to effect the election of Stanley J. Traceski, Republican, as Clerk of the Senate.

The Republican-Socialist coalition, similar to one which was formed to break an impasse in 1935, came on the third ballot; and apparently removed the danger of a serious delay in the inauguration of Gov. elect Raymond E. Baldwin (R).

The Republicans, while possessing a vast majority in the House and all State offices, have but 16 seats in the Senate to the Democrats' 17. The balance of power, therefore, is held by the two Socialist Senators, Audubon J. Secor and James Tait, both of Bridgeport.

New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP)—New Hampshire's 126th General Court organized for the biennial session today by election of Dr. Robert O. Blood of Concord as President of the Senate and Ansel N. Sanborn of Wakefield as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Members of both legislative bodies were sworn in by Gov. Francis P. Murphy. Preparations went forward for inauguration of Governor Murphy for his second term tomorrow at noon.

The session beginning today was expected to determine the fate of horse racing and of Rockingham Park. A State law permitting parimutuel betting has expired and must be re-enacted, if the Salem track is to reopen.

Also scheduled for action are measures which would provide: a State wage-hour law, civil service for State employees, branch banking, relief, pensions, and a retirement fund for State workers.

Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 4 (AP)—The 89th Maine Legislature convened today and elected Senator Sumner Sewall of Bath, President of the Senate, and Representative Donald W. Philbrick of Cape Elizabeth, Speaker of the House.

Both Mr. Sewall, a World War flying "ace," and Mr. Philbrick, an infantry captain in the A. E. F., were nominated in Republican caucuses last night. Mr. Sewall was chosen without opposition. Mr. Philbrick easily defeated Representative William P. Donahue (D) of Biddeford.

Before the election of officers, Gov. Lewis O Barrows, who will deliver his second term inaugural address tomorrow, administered the oath of office to the legislators.

Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 4 (AP)—The Vermont Assembly unanimously elected a President Pro Tem today, and adjourned, after a brief opening session, while the House was occupied with frequent balloting in an effort to choose a Speaker and a Clerk.

Senator Mortimer R. Proctor of Proctor was elected President and, with Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills and Senator James E. Kennedy of Essex Junction, will serve on the committee on committees.

Gov. George D. Aiken (R), was not scheduled to deliver his inaugural address until tomorrow, and today's session was devoted principally to organization.

Two Republican attorneys were candidates for the Speakership, F. Ray Keyser of Chelsea and Oscar L. Shepherd of Hardwick. Leon E. Ellsworth of Cambridge sought re-election as Clerk over the opposition of his former assistant, Harold J. Arthur o. Burlington.

Convening Legislators expected Governor Aiken's inaugural address tomorrow would deal with a balanced State budget, flood control, and milk.

Boston Council Without Leader

Because freshman members sought to overrule their senior brothers, the Boston City Council was without a president today and was deadlocked on the issue nine to nine with three Councilors not voting.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Council yesterday the one-year Councilors, most of whom are political associates of the Tobin administration, voted for William J. Galvin of Charlestown for President. This gave Mr. Galvin nine votes.

The older members in turn cast nine votes for James E. Agnew of Brighton. At the end of the fifth ballot it appeared that no solution could be reached, and the Council adjourned to meet next Monday, so for a week it is technically without a leader.

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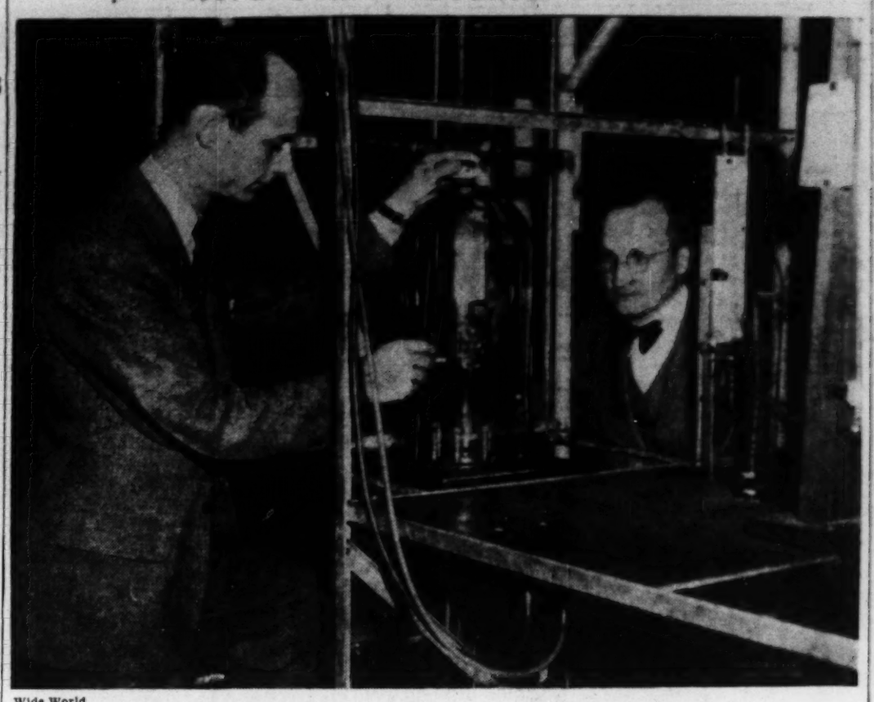


Wide World

Dr. C. Hawley Cartwright **Dr. Arthur F. Turner**

These two physicists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are shown at the vacuum system where a coating is applied to glass to eliminate the reflection. The coating is only four-millionths of an inch thick but it increases tremendously the ability of the glass to transmit light.

Invisible Glass Developed Simultaneously in Two 'Labs'

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Discovery of coatings that render glass invisible and at the same time increase tremendously the ability of glass to transmit light have simultaneously been developed at both the General Electric Laboratories in Schenectady and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. It is another instance of simultaneous discovery made by researchers widely separated, working independently. Obviously, as the background knowledge in any field builds up to the point where but one more step is required to change theory into something of practical value, several investigators are likely to uncover that required step at the same time.

Hence shortly after Dr. Katharine B. Blodgett, working in the laboratory of Dr. Irving Langmuir announced she had finally found a film which could be spread over the surface of glass to cut down reflection and make it more efficient, Dr. C. Hawley Cartwright and Dr. Arthur F. Turner announced they had accomplished the same thing through the use of a thin film of sodium or aluminum fluoride.

The material to be used for the film is deposited on an electrode which when heated to incandescence changes the sodium fluoride into a gas. Then, like moisture that migrates to a cold window pane, the gas molecules migrate to the glass to be coated and spread themselves in an extremely thin film.

In fact the thinness of the film is the secret of its extraordinary powers. By measurement it is only four-millionths of an inch thick, less than a wavelengt'r of light, which means a surface has now been formed that instead of reflecting light as does a highly polished surface, actually aids penetration through the glass. Ordinarily, only about 89-96 per cent of visible light striking a piece of clear glass, actually goes through it. The rest is reflected (enabling the eye to see the glass) first by the surface nearest the light source and secondly, by the surface farthest from the light. Glass prepared in Mr. Cartwright's way permits about 99.6 per cent of the light to pass, he claims.

As for background on this work, Dr. Langmuir and Dr. Blodgett have been studying various kinds of oil films deposited on water, measuring, for example, their thickness by the changes in coloration they go through after being deposited on metals. But long before any of the American laboratories were interested, an English optical engineer, H. Dennis Taylor noticed that a badly oxidized photographic lens had greater speed than a newly polished one. He experimented, published a paper in 1896.

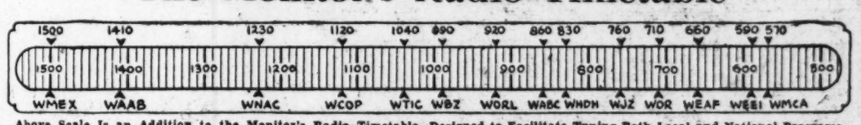
Reports Simplified By Big Business

"Stream-lined" methods have been adopted by large corporations in presenting once-complicated financial reports to their stockholders, Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, economic commentator for the Hearst Newspapers, told the Advertising Club of Boston yesterday.

These reports once were so involved that they served to conceal facts, rather than to reveal them to actual and prospective investors, Mr. Rukeyser told club members at their weekly luncheon in the Hotel Statler.

Today, business has "coined a new language," he said, a language of simplified statistics, which any one can understand. This language, first used by the United States Steel Corporation, is in almost universal use in big business today, he added.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00	News Service	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	"Songs—Old and New"
7:00	"County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	"Vocal Variety"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	"Music at the Masters"
8:00	"Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Cincinnati Chamber	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Music recital	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Henry Hallstead's Orch.	Harper's Varieties
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	Pied Pipers; soloists	Henry Hallstead's Orch.	News comment
9:00	Star Theater:	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	George Duffy's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:15	John Barrymore;	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	George Duffy's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:30	sketch: comedy:	"Wings for the Martins":	Company; interview:	"Jewish Contribution	Olympics - Sherbrooke
9:45	soloists; orchestra	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	to Civilization"	hockey game
10:00	"It Can Be Done"	Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Olympics - Sherbrooke
10:15	Edgar A. Guest	Minstrel Show	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	hockey game
10:30	Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"The Music Counter":	Hockey game
10:45	sical Weekly	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	popular vocalists	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	lem: variety
11:30	Vincent Lopez's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	"Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	"Musical Cameos"	Weather; comment	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Bill Elliot	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"George and Juanita"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	"Beauty Hints"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	the Air"	Commentator
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Stephen Foster's Music
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloomchasers"	Breed Waiter, comment
12:00	Kate Smith speaks	News; Inaugural Address	"Don Artiste," pianist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James": sk.	of Governor Leverett	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Saltonstall	"Singin Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Stocks; National Farm	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice; organ; violin	"The Happy Gang"	New York Advertising
1:30	"Road of Life"	'Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	Club Luncheon: speak-
1:45	This Day Is Ours	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Zeb Carter's Orchestra	ers
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Zeb Carter's Orchestra	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15	E. Light's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Organ recital	George and Juanita	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30	American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Sylvia Cyde; Emile Re-	Federal Theater: "His-
2:45	of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	"The Girl From Maine"	naan; Freudberg's Orch.	tory in Action"
3:00	U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue":	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Len Salvo, organist	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15	U. S. Army Band	M. Spitalny's Orch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Louis Rich's Music	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30	Columbia Pop Con-	"Hoosier Hop": variety	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45	cert	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf"	Sport reports
4:00	Four Clubmen	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio speaker	Roger Coleman, songs
4:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
	Edith N. Rogers	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interview	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00	News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports talk	Armchair Quartet	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dance Music
7:00	"County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Concert Music
7:15	"Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Mark Down Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Joe Penner; Ben	WBZ Presents	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Pollack's Orch.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	"Musicologues"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Interesting Neighbors:	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	"The Green Hornet":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Abbott and Cos-	informal interviews	cut Yankees; guests	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:30	tello; Phil Baker	Eastman School of Mu-	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	"Sinfonietta" with	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45	orchestra	sic Orchestra, Howard	cut Yankees; guests	Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Hanson, conductor	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15	teur hour	Whispering Voice Choir	variety show; Frank	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Morgan; Fanny Brice;	"Famous First Facts":	Boston Olympics versus
9:45	teur hour	ing": "Should the	Robert Young; orch.	interviews	Toronto Univ. hockey
10:00	Governor's Inaug-	Wagner Act Be Re-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": Henry	Boston Olympics versus
10:15	ural Address	vised?": forum	Bob Burns, comedian;	Weber's Orchestra	Toronto Univ. hockey
10:30	"Americans at	"New England's Town	John Scott Trotter's	George Hamilton's Or-	Boston Olympics versus
10:45	Work": interview	Meeting"	Orchestra; guests	George Hamilton's Or-	Toronto Univ. hockey
11:00	Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30	L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Bruins-Chicago hockey	"Road to Fame"
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Here and There in Shops In the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Trent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Personally, we think it would be rather nice if somebody fixed it all up so that women could discard every bit of last year's wardrobe at the beginning of each shiny new year. And start all over again. This would make things in general very nice, and we wouldn't have to be still wearing that brown hat with the tweed suit for months to come, when we realize now that it isn't becoming . . . simply because we paid so much for it we feel duty bound to get more wear out of it! However, until this suggested time and action arrives, we'll have to be content with our old things and sort of disguise them with occasional new accessories.

It is nice, however, to be able to start the year off with a new suit . . . if you need one. And incidentally here is an item that it really doesn't pay to try to economize on. That is, not in that way that allows you to substitute price for quality. Because given a good suit to begin with, you'll find it lasts and lasts, if you give it proper care. By this we mean brushing and faithful hanging on proper hangers and so forth. We think a suit like one of those men's wear worsteds that C. Crawford Hollidge has is a good buy . . . for something like $29.75. Particularly when you buy it right now, because you can get so much good out of it under your heavy coat now . . . and then later on blossom out in it all by itself. Or perhaps step it up a bit with some kind of fur piece. Nicely tailored . . . and it comes in brown and gray and black and oxford with pencil stripe, kitty-corner or herringbone weaves. Up on the fifth floor.

♦♦♦

Here's a Sale to Interest You

Every once in a while we find ourself stocking up on some particular item, and then the next week we discover, much to our chagrin, that they're having a sale on said item, and if we'd waited we could have saved ourself a little money. Which is always interesting to do, you know. So that's why we want to tell you way in advance that Helena Rubinstein will have her regular yearly 20 per cent-off "Beauty at a Price Week" . . . beginning Jan. 28, and ending Feb. 4. That information allows you plenty of time to poke around your make-up shelf to see what you're going to need, and at the same time it's supposed to warn you in advance so you won't be buying something a few days ahead of this sale, that you could save on later. Or at least that's our idea! These prices will be effective at the Salon on Newbury Street, as well as at the various counters in the department stores.

♦♦♦

A Hat You'll Stop to Look At

Mention the word "Dobbs" in connection with a hat . . . and you'll find most women stop and listen. Because they're always interested in a new Dobbs, it seems. Our most recent look-see at Filene's brought forth the "Bahama." Which, of course, because of its name, immediately makes you feel that you'll have to take at least one southern cruise in order to qualify as a wearer. But no . . . it comes not only in a few colors that you can wear even with fur coats, by way of contrast, but also in black. A bit of the LaMarr swank about it, inasmuch as it shunts itself down over one (or two) eye, if you like. With a little upturn in back. The brim has some narrow felt laced into it, and perched on top of the somewhat square, but high, crown is a little bowknot. $10.

♦♦♦

Taking a Look Around the Shops

P. S. With all the mirrors they had on hand last week, perhaps Raymond's have a few of them left. A mirror can brighten up a room so much, and even make it look larger than it really is, if it's placed in the right spot . . . and these would add "tone" to a room as well. Yet they were reasonably priced, considering the fact that they were beautifully bordered with hand-carved frames which had been finished off with gold metal leaf. A variety of styles from which to make your choice, too. Nisley's "Backward Season" sale of shoes is still on . . . that's a clever way of naming the sale. At 145 Tremont Street. And upstairs in the same building on the third floor is Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop. Still full of the trickiest stuff that you so often want, but don't know where to find! Nice warm shoulder-throws, sensible slips with more than a "hair" to hold things together over your shoulders, etc. And come to think of it have you seen the "Hol" soap at Filene's? Four cakes for 50 cents, and this price includes the little suction thing that goes onto the wall with a little thing sticking out. Like a hat rack. The round cakes of soap have a hole in the middle, and when little Ella gets through playing with the soap (if ever!) she's supposed to hang it up on the rack to dry. Instead of leaving it floating around in its own jelly to finally disappear altogether! Novel, at least.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Bay State Makes World's Fair Plans

Approval was given today by the Massachusetts World's Fair Commission for displays depicting the past, present, and future of Massachusetts in the joint New England exhibit at the New York World's Fair, scheduled to open in April.

The exhibit will be housed in a building typical of a New England merchant's waterfront warehouse, and will portray the industrial, recreational, agricultural, and educational advantages of Massachusetts. The entire building will be divided into three sections. Reproductions and miniatures of old-fashioned objects and old Massachusetts villages, and costumes will be exhibited in the "Hall of the Past," while the main theme of the exhibit, "Living, Working, and Playing in Massachusetts" will be shown in the "Hall of the Present."

Latest developments in the State's laboratories, the most recent industrial inventions, and results of new processes will be displayed in the third section of the building, devoted to a forecast of Massachusetts' future.

Polarized light, one of the most recent inventions in the State will be a feature of the exhibit. The polaroid will light a huge poster inviting visitors to Massachusetts, which probably will be the only display at the Fair making full use of the possibilities of this new invention.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 5		
1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
11:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Judges Dismiss Johnson's Plea In Salute Case

Three Federal judges today dismissed the petition of William A. Johnson of Deerfield to invalidate the Massachusetts flag salute law as violating Constitutional rights.

The seven-page decision was written by Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal District Court and concurred in by Judge George H. Bingham of the Circuit Court of Appeals and Judge George C. Sweeney of the District Court.

Mr. Johnson, the father of three children who were dismissed from the Deerfield school for failure to salute the flag in accordance with the statutes, sought an injunction to restrain the Deerfield school committee from barring the children.

During the hearing on the petition, counsel for Mr. Jackson, who is a member of the sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses, said his client "sincerely and honestly believed any salute was an obeisance contrary to the law of Almighty God."

The three-judge court in an opinion written by Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal District Court, held that the "challenged statute is not so unreasonable or arbitrary as to place it beyond the powers of the Legislature to enact.

Judge George H. Bingham of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court, concurred in the opinion that "the main thesis advanced by the plaintiffs is that the flag salute law deprives them, without due process of law, of liberties guaranteed to them by the 14th amendment of the Federal Constitution," the court went on. "These liberties are the rights of religious freedom and the right to obtain an education in the public schools. We are of the opinion that so far as the question involves religious freedom, the plaintiffs are foreclosed by the action of the Supreme Court in dismissing two appeals from State courts of last resort which had upheld as valid similar statutes."

"In the light of thes decisions of the Federal and State courts we do not feel justified in striking down the statute as one impairing the plaintiffs' religious liberty in violation of the due process clause. We need more than doubtful ground upon which to base a contrary decision. It is further contended that the Massachusetts statute deprives the plaintiffs of constitutional rights to attend public school. Granting, as we think we must, that such a right exists, it is not an absolute right, but is one which is at all times subject to such reasonable conditions as the State may impose."

The Court denied the plaintiffs' application for an interlocutory injunction and ruled that even if they should prove all the facts alleged in their bill of complaint they would not be entitled to relief.

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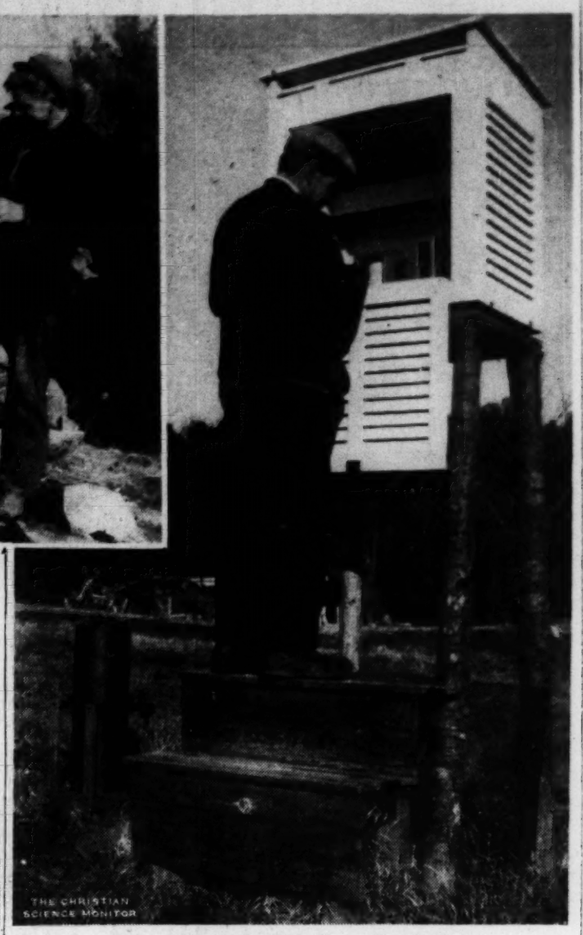
At the Massabesic Experimental Forest in Maine

Lunch Time in the Reservation

Group of CCC men, engaged in a tractor-hauling-cordwood experiment in the area, enjoying their noonday meal.



Sizing Up the Weather Conditions

Observer Charles Birch reads the hygro-thermograph at the Experimental Forest. Cylinder at left is snow and rain gauge.

U. S. Forest Service Gives Close Attention to Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine—How cold is the ground six inches under the surface? How does air temperature vary from one 15-minute period to another? What is the precipitation during a given time? These questions and many others are answered by the instruments which the United States Forest Service has set up at the administration headquarters of the Massabesic Experimental Forest in the town of Alfred and Lyman. It is doubtful if these curious looking instruments answer more questions than they cause, however for they are set where every motorist sees them as he rolls by, and, seeing, wonders what they can be.

The affair that looks like a beehive with a drop door, set high on four posts above two steps, is a hygro-thermograph which registers both temperature and humidity. It is read every two hours and checked with along, three-cornered glass thermometer called a "maximum and minimum" thermometer so sensitive that its mercury registers changes every 15 minutes. Both maximum and minimum daily temperatures are recorded permanently by metal riders until removed by means of a magnet.

Imbedded in the ground back of the hygro-thermograph is the newest member of the weather observation group, a "soil" thermometer which also records highest and lowest temperatures daily at a point six inches below the surface. The purpose of this is to determine the effect of temperature on the undergound tree system.

Then there is the snow and rain gauge, a simple copper cylinder set in the ground at the left. That is, it looks simple, but the inside workings have to be understood, the tunnel, pipes and measures, in order to be read properly. At the right of the assembly stands the anemometer or wind gauge, towering a foot or two above the hygro-thermograph. All of them are watched carefully and readings taken several times a day by Weatherman Charles Birch.

The Massabesic Experimental Forest, so named because it comprises lands which the Indians of Massabesic village, as Alfred was once known, had for their hunting grounds, will be one of the largest government owned experimental forests in the United States as soon as the purchases already authorized can be made. At present it contains 2,500 acres, most of which were a part of the Bates College Forest, a tract of 12,000 acres of timberland bequeathed to Bates College, Lewiston, by the late Benjamin C. Jordan of Alfred and later given back to the Jordan heirs by the college. An additional area of 3,000 acres is being acquired as fast as possible to fill in the block which has a boundary of 42 miles.

Chief among the projects which are now being carried on in the forest under the direction of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in New Haven, Conn., are the establishment of permanent sample plots, collection of tree seeds from selected crop trees, both conifers and hardwoods, and the thinning of mixed areas to allow full development of the white pine.

Imports Cut Prices of Fish

First actual effects of the reduced duty on imports of fish under the new reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, effective Jan. 1, are seen today at the Boston Fish Pier in a drop in prices that came immediately upon the resumption of business after the holidays.

Codfish prices dropped a quarter of a cent a pound at the Fish Pier, because imports from Canada now offer keener competition and require the splitter of fish to buy his raw material at lower figures, if he would keep his domestic labor employed, declared Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, today. If the splitter does not buy his raw material at less money, the Canadian fish—already processed will undersell the native product, it was explained.

"As the gross profit on operating fishing boats during the past six years has been less than one-eighth of a cent a pound of fish sold, the drop of a quarter of a cent on one species spells difficulties for the New England fishing industry, due to the fact that the drop in one species of groundfish will logically have much to do with determining the basic price of all groundfish," Mr. Cooley said.

The New England fishing industry maintains at its own expense, while paying heavy taxes, one of the greatest sources of assistance to the Government in time of emergency that exists, Mr. Cooley said. Each fishing trawler is easily converted into a mine sweeper and many were commandeered for such service during the World War.

Revere Police Get Support of Mayor

A promise that his office will not interfere with the conduct of the police department was made last night by Mayor Laurence J. Gillis of Revere, in an address to the members of the force.

The previous Mayor, James M. O'Brien, was accused by Attorney General Paul A. Dever of interfering with the police department. As a result, indictments were obtained against Mr. O'Brien, the Chief of Police and the Vice Squad. Mr. O'Brien denied the charges.

"You will find there will be no interference with the police department from the Mayor's office," the Mayor told the bluecoats. "I want all of you to perform your duty as you see it, and don't stand for any interference from any one. If you are interfered with, I want you to report such interference to me."

The WPA Reports

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Colonel F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, announced Dec. 28 that WPA enrollees completed 1,827 new public buildings of all types and made repairs and additions to another 5,125 during the four months' period, July 1—Nov. 1.

Committees Appointed

A Republican purge of two G. O. P. independents who have frequently supported Democratic administration policy featured the Legislative committee appointments announced today by Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican of Lexington, newly-elected President of the Senate, and Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican of Boston, newly-elected Speaker of the House.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson Republican of Wareham, was eliminated from the powerful committee on Ways and Means and Rules while Senator Cornelius F. Haley, Republican of Rowley, was removed from the Ways and Means Committee.

Although Senator Cotton denied these two Senators were purged most observers considered their removal from the two committees as retaliation against their activity in deserting the party several times on important issues.

Committee Chairmen

Committee chairmen appointed by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House are:

Rules, President Cotton for the Senate and Speaker Herter for the House.

Ways and Means, Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton and Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline.

Bills and Third Reading, Senator Newland H. Holmes (R) of Weymouth and Representative George W. Roberts (R) of Boston.

Engrossed Bills, Senator Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill and Representative Lawrence H. Davis (R) of Everett.

Agriculture, Senator Thomas H. Johnston (R) of Clinton and Representative William A. Akeroyd (R) of Lanesboro.

Banks and Banking, Senator James A. Dunn (R) of Turners Falls and Representative Douglass B. Francis (R) of Newton.

Cities, Senator Lundgren (R) of Worcester and Representative Tycho M. Petersen (R) of Springfield.

Civil Service

Civil Service, Senator Chester T. Skibinski (R) of Chicopee and Representative George E. Wright (R) of Spencer.

Conservation, Senator Edwin L. Olander (R) of Northampton and Representative Christopher J. Tyrrell (R) of Westboro.

Constitutional Law, Senator Francis of New Bedford and Representative Charles J. Innes (R) of Boston.

Counties, Senator Newland H. Holmes (R) of Weymouth and Representative John Q. Knowles (R) of Hull.

Education, Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston and Representative Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield.

Election Laws, Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge and Representative Hiram N. Dearborn (R) of Somerville.

Harbors and Public Lands, Senator Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill and Representative Carl Woekel (R) of Methuen.

Highways and Motor Vehicles, Senator Edward Nutting (R) of Leominster and Representative Edward W. Steaves (R) of Southbridge.

Insurance, Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham and Representative John H. Valentine (R) of Chelmsford.

Judiciary

Judiciary, Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy and Representative Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville.

Labor and Industry, Senator Albert Cole (R) of Lynn and Representative Charles Olsen (R) of Ashland.

Legal Affairs, Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston and Representative William E. Ramsdell (R) of Winchester.

Mercantile Affairs, Senator Mason Sears (R) of Dedham and Representative Herbert L. Trull (R) of Tewksbury.

Metropolitan Affairs, Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester and Representative Joseph A. Milano (R) of Melrose.

Military Affairs and Public Safety, Senator Krapf and Representative Frederick E. Pierce (R) of Greenfield.

Municipal Finance, Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton and Representative Charles H. Cooke (R) of Athol.

Pensions, Senator Bigelow (R) and Representative Andrew F. Carlin (R) of Boston.

Power and Light

Power and Light, Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose and Representative John T. Comerford (R) of Brookline.

Public Health, Senator Montminy (R) of Lynn and Representative John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont.

FOR YOUNG MEN
3 GYMNASIUMS
Swimming Pool Indoor Track
5 Squash Courts
Library Clubs
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON

Baldwin Paints Need of Taxes Or Lower Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, assuming office in the historic Hall of the House at the State Capitol, laid before the Connecticut General Assembly the alternative of reducing present State services or levying new taxes.

Pointing out, in his inaugural address, that the revenues of the State have declined and that expenses have gone up, he told the Legislature:

"The people's representatives must decide whether we will balance our budget, pay our bills, and thus encourage business, or whether we will go along spending and adding new taxes."

The Governor, first Republican to hold office in eight years, left no doubt as to his own recommendation, although putting the final decision up to the legislators.

"We can best encourage business in Connecticut," he said, "by demonstrating that in the operation of our State Government, and indeed, in the operation of our city and town governments, honesty, efficiency, and economy prevail. We must balance our budget, and all of the departments of the State must live within that balanced budget.

Following in several respects the program of his predecessor, Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, Governor Baldwin called for a consolidation of four departments into a single department of agriculture, advocated retention and strengthening of the merit system in the State Government, called for reform of the minor courts and the establishment of a central State agency for flood control and water conservation.

Highlights of the Governor's message included:

Labor—A "fair anti-injunction bill" recommended. Strengthening of the powers of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration for settlement of labor disputes.

Courts—An increase in the number of Superior Court judges.

Education—a plan to retain two of the present four State teachers' colleges and turn the other two into institutions for "further and different youth training."

Welfare—a permanent fund as a reserve for old age pensions, beyond the possibility of use for other purposes. Emphasis on local administration of relief under "a reasonable amount" of State supervision.

Alcoholic beverages—A single license for a tavern and a restaurant, instead of the distinction now made between them. Taverns now are allowed to sell beer only; restaurants may sell all liquors.

Death Sentence Lifted On Convicted Murderer

The Massachusetts Executive Council last night commuted the death sentence of Oscar V. Bartolini, convicted slayer of Mrs. Grayce Asquith, to life imprisonment. Commutation was recommended by Gov Charles F. Hurley, upon advice of Judge Charles F. Gadsby, of the Somerville District Court, and Councillor Frank A. Brooks, of Concord. The reason given was the unsolved disappearance of Mrs. Asquith's friend, John A. Lyons, at the time of the murder.

N. E. Milk Issues Declared Unsettled Despite Agreement

Denying that their acceptance yesterday of a Federally-sponsored New England milk pool was the end of a year-and-a-half-old war to remove Federal control, as now constituted, from the Boston milk market, large New England distributors today declared that the battle had only begun and would, if necessary, be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Thus were consumers' hopes of pending peace in the embattled milk industry dissipated as suddenly as they were raised yesterday by the willingness of 85 per cent of the distributors serving the Boston milk shed to sign the Federal milk agreement which was initiated as an official order in 1937. The agreement virtually parallels the provisions of the order setting up an all-New-England milk pool subscribed to by both dealers and farmers.

Announcement of the agreement was made by Richard D. Alpin, selected by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, to conduct a referendum of farmers next Friday on the proposed agreement which aims specifically at the stabilization of prices to farmers.

For a year and a half milk distributors have fought the pool in the Federal District Court. And a decision on this legal fight is expected shortly with the H. P. Hood and Sons Company announcing today that it had filed with the milk administrator "a cancellation of the marketing agreement to take effect in 90 days."

The new agreement calls for an increase of 27 cents per hundredweight to the farmer, necessitating an increase of one cent a quart to consumers. It works out that distributors get three eighths of the one-cent rise to consumers, and the farmer five eighths of a cent. There seemed little doubt that farmers would accede to the new provisions in Friday's referendum to be conducted at polling places throughout New England.

Well, Well, This Cat Has Charge Account!

WARNER, N. H., Jan. 4 (AP)—If Amos, a black tom cat, could go shopping himself, he'd have a swell time—because he has a charge account at a local store.

When his owners decided to winter in Concord, they left him with friends, but made special arrangements for his catnip and sardines to be put "on the cuff" at the store until they returned.

SHAKER GLEN HOUSE
Built in 1804
OPEN ALL WINTER
168 Lexington St., Woburn
On Route 128 Between Woburn and Lexington
Call WOBURN 0240

First Time in Our Career as Boston Furriers for 32 Years
CUSTOM MADE
Fur Coats 40% off
At Height of Fur Coat Season!
Not the usual type of fur coats offered in regular January Sales . . . but every coat CUSTOM MADE by acknowledged fur craftsmen . . . right here on the premises . . . fur coats that are lasting investments in warmth and luxury . . . at a mere fraction of their actual worth. Read these remarkable values, then take advantage of great savings.

$325 Natural Skunk Coat now $195
$375 Luxurious Mink Paw Coat now $210
$465 Black Persian Lamb Coat now $250
$300 Hudson Seal Dyed Muskrat now $185
$785 Nat. Grey Persian Lamb now $445
$1875 Natural Eastern Mink now $1175
—and 62 other sensational values

CONVENIENT TERMS ARRANGED
Member of Furriers' Guild
MacMILLAN-SCHAFER CO.
406 BOYLSTON STREET (KENmore 3594)
in the Joseph Plotkin Shop (near Berkeley)

Only Once a Year . . .
CLEARANCE SALE
GENUINE SCOTCH TWEEDS
KNIT SUITS — SWEATERS
COATS — CAPES — SUITS
REDUCED UP TO 50%
20% discount on all custom made orders placed during this sale, this includes Riding Clothes.
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OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
156 NEWBURY STREET
(please mention the Monitor)

SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1845
Semi-Annual Sale
of Imported and Domestic
Furnishings for Men
ODD LOTS OF
NECKWEAR ..... now $.75 to $3.25
SHIRTS ..... now $1.95 to $3.15
WOOL HOSE ..... now $.95 to $2.15
LISLE HOSE ..... now $.75 to $2.25
PAJAMAS ..... now $1.95 to $17.50
MUFFLERS ..... now $1.85 to $5.25
DRESSING GOWNS now $4.25 to $52.50
ENGLISH Silk and Wool UNDERWEAR (Values up to $16.00) now $4.75
Various Odd Lots of Furnishings and Novelties at Greatly Reduced Prices
HEWINS & HOLLIS INC
24 PROVINCE STREET
Between School and Bromfield Sts.
BOSTON
Importers of Men's Furnishings

An OUTSTANDING List of GREAT FOOD VALUES!

MATCHES OHIO BLUE TIP 20 Cu. Inch Reg. Boxes 6 LARGE BOXES 19c
SPICES DAINTY DOT . . . All 10c Varieties . . . A Wide Selection 3 FOR 25c
PURITY SALT 2 1½ LB. PKGS. 7c
GRAPEFRUIT FINAST Fancy Selections 2 NO. 2 TINS 19c
KRE-MEL DESSERTS ASSORTED FLAVORS 3 PKGS. 10c
PRUNES RICHMOND MEDIUM SIZE 2 2 LB. PKGS. 25c

BAKED BEANS Finast Pea, Yellow Eye, Red Kidney 2 BIG 28 OZ. TINS 23c
STAR . . . FRESH BAKED SODA CRACKERS 2 2 LB. PKGS. 25c

MAZOLA Qt. Tin 45c Pint Tin 23c
ARGO STARCH Corn or Gloss 1 Lb. Pkg. 9c
IVORY SOAP 2 Lge. Bars 17c
CRYSTALINE SALT 2 Lb. Crn. 7c
SPAGHETTI Franco-American 3 1 Lb. Tins 23c

N. B. C. Cracker Specials
Uneedas Plain or Salted 3 Pkgs. 13c
Shredded Wheat 2 Pkgs. 23c
Pioneer Fig Bars 2 Lbs. Bulk 25c

CANNED FOODS
TUNA FISH
LIGHT MEAT NO. 1 TIN 25c 2 NO. ½ TINS 25c
White Meat Tuna No. ½ Tin 19c
Chicken of the Sea 2 No. ½ Tins 29c
HORMEL SPAM or SPICED HAM
Delicately Spiced . . Truly A Real Treat For Anyone 12 OZ. TIN 25c
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
Unlike Ordinary Hash Genuine Home Quality 16 OZ. TIN 17c
UNDERWOOD Deviled Ham 2 2¼ Oz. Tins 25c
UNDERWOOD Deviled Ham 4½ Oz. Tin 21c

Popular CEREALS
Wheatena PKG. 21c
Ralston PKG. 21c
Maltex PKG. 22c
Wheaties 2 PKGS. 21c
Quaker . . . . PUFFED WHEAT PKG. 8c
PUFFED RICE PKG. 10c
FRUIT JUICES
SWEETENED OR NATURAL Grapefruit Juice 46 OZ. TIN 17c
SWEETENED OR NATURAL Grapefruit Juice 2 18 OZ. TINS 15c
DOLE'S NO. 1 PACK Pineapple Juice 46 OZ. TIN 25c
Apple Juice Morgan's 24 OZ. TIN 10c

A Real Big Saving on Every Purchase
PEACHES RICHMOND—Sliced or Halves 2 No. 2½ Tins 27c
FINAST PEACHES 2 No. 2½ Tins 29c
PINEAPPLE FINAST—Sliced or Crushed No. 2 Tin 15c
PINEAPPLE FINAST—Sliced or Crushed No. 2½ Tin 19c
PRUNE PLUMS FINAST 2 No. 2½ Tins 25c
DEL MONTE FRUIT SALAD No. 1 Tin 15c, No. 2½ Tin 25c
BISQUICK FOR BISCUITS ½ Lb. Pkg. 27c
APRICOTS Whole Unpeeled 2 No. 2½ Tins 29c
PRUNES FINAST—EXTRA LARGE 2 Lb. Pkg. 17c
SUNSWEET PRUNES 2 Lb. Pkg. 17c
HERSHEY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP 16 Oz. Tin 9c
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR 44 Oz. Pkg. 21c
SNOWFLAKE CAKE FLOUR 44 Oz. Pkg. 23c
PRESTO CAKE FLOUR 44 Oz. Pkg. 25c
SOFTASILK CAKE FLOUR 44 Oz. Pkg. 25c
SHRIMP Medium 2 No. 1 Tins 25c
TOMATO JUICE FINAST 50 Oz. Tin 19c
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO JUICE 14 Oz. Tin 7c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER 40 Ft Roll 5c
BENSDORP'S COCOA ½ Lb. Tin 25c
RINSO 2 Lge. Pkgs. 41c
OXYDOL 2 Lge. Pkgs. 41c
CAMAY SOAP 3 Bars 17c
PALMOLIVE SOAP 3 Bars 17c
LIFEBUOY SOAP 4 Bars 25c
LUX TOILET SOAP 4 Bars 25c
FLOATING SOAP Pure White 3 Bars 10c
P & G SOAP WHITE NAPHTHA Bar 4c
FELS NAPTHA SOAP 2 Bars 9c
KIRKMAN'S SOAP 2 Bars 9c
LUX FLAKES Lge. Pkg. 21c
SUPER SUDS RED PACKAGE 2 Lge. Pkgs. 17c
CORNED BEEF LIBBY'S 12 Oz. Tin 18c
TOMATOES STANDARD 4 No. 2 Tins 25c
PINK SALMON FANCY ALASKA Tall Tin 10c
SPRY 3 Lb. Tin 53c, 1 Lb. Tin 19c
CRISCO 3 Lb. Tin 53c, 1 Lb. Tin 19c
JULIENNE BEETS or CARROTS 2 1 Lb. Jars 25c
CORN FINAST—Fancy Maine Golden Bantam 3 No. 2 Tins 25c
CORN FINAST—Whole Kernel, Fancy Maine Pack 3 No. 2 Tins 29c
CUT BEANS RICHMOND—Green or Wax No. 2 Tin 10c
RICHMOND PEAS 2 No. 2 Tins 25c
STANDARD PEAS 3 No. Tins 25c
FRIEND'S BAKED BEANS 2 28 Oz. Tins 25c
B&M BAKED BEANS 2 28 Oz. Tins 25c
BROWN BREAD FINAST BRAND 2 16 Oz. Tins 25c
FINAST CATSUP 2 14 Oz. Bots 25c
COCOMALT 1 Lb. Tin 39c, ½ Lb. Tin 21c
BAKING SODA ARM & HAMMER 2 1 Lb. Pkgs. 13c
AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR 20 Oz. Pkg. 10c
PANCAKE FLOUR WHITE SPRAY 20 Oz. Pkg. 15c
SPAGHETTI FINAST 3 16 Oz. Tins 20c
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE ¼ Lb. Cake 14c
SILVER SKILLET CORNED BEEF HASH 2 16 Oz. Tins 25c
MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY 8 Oz. Pkg. 5c
MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY 3 Lb. Pkg. 25c
BAKER'S COCOA ½ Lb. Tin 7c
HERSHEY'S COCOA ½ Lb. Tin 7c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD 9 Oz. Jar 10c
GULDEN'S MUSTARD 2 8½ Oz. Jars 21c
WHEAT PUFFS WHITE SPRAY Pkg. 5c
RICE PUFFS WHITE SPRAY Pkg. 6c
QUAKER OATS 48 Oz. Pkg. 17c, 20 Oz. Pkg. 8c
PORK AND BEANS RICHMOND—Plain or Tom Sauce 16 Oz. 5c
COOKIES HOME STYLE 2 Lb. Cello Bag 25c
PUREFOOD BAKING POWDER 12 Oz. Tin 21c
DRY YEAST BAKING POWDER 12 Oz. Tin 14c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER 12 Oz. Tin 33c

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Club Soda, Lime Rickey and
All RADIO FLAVORS
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A Real Value
3 BIG 28 OZ. BOTS. 23c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Vines Should Improve Against Budge in Garden Match Tonight—Hockey at Arena

Tennis Experts Expecting Play To Be Different

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This Don Budge-Ellsworth Vines affair at the Boston Garden tonight has taken on new interest. The sound trouncing given Vines in New York last night by the recent amateur has left tennis fan and expert somewhat astounded and perplexed.

It was possible that Budge, world amateur champion, would beat Vines, the top-ranking tennis pro, but there were few who singled out any such outstanding margin as that of last night, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. There were 16,000 tennis patrons, and from reports the 16,000 were left with varied opinions.

Some were of the opinion that Budge really had complete superiority and others were wavering regarding whether Vines merely had been below par or over-rated. Tonight the doubt will be nearer a definite decision for Vines lost his opening match to both Tilden and Perry in much the same manner as he lost to Budge last night. Then, on appearance in Boston, Vines was himself again and reversed matters.

Fans Disappointed

Since Vines, in partnership with Perry has advanced much of the promotional money to finance the present tour it behooves Ellsworth to make a better showing than last night. With $7.70 as the top price and several hundred paying that amount for a possible five-set struggle, more than a few left the New York Garden much disappointed at seeing a three-straight-set affair.

Tonight the two will engage in another three-out-of-five affair and while the prices have only a $3.30 top here, local tennis fans will expect a better game from Vines or the next visit, sometime later with Perry opposing Budge, will find a cool reception awaiting and the players must realize that.

The Boston Garden reports a good advance sale and regardless of the outcome last night, tennis fans know that some one of these nights Vines and Budge are going to play grand tennis. With that first match out of the way, tonight may be the night. Vines at his proper best against Budge as he played last night, would be the sort of a match a tennis fan might dream about.

Big Match at Nine

The two players and Bruce Barnes and Dick Skeen, accompanying players, arrive in town late this afternoon. Skeen and Barnes will open the action tonight at 8:30 and Budge and Vines will take the court about nine o'clock or a bit later. After the Budge-Vines match the four will engage in a doubles climax with Budge and Skeen facing Vines and Barnes. Naturally the only match of consequence will be the Budge-Vines affair.

As the game went last night Budge over-powered the powerful Vines with his serve and back hand. The promoter professional ran into too many errors, his reputed forehand costing point after point with a frequent succession of nets. Both players have booming serves and last night Budge also held advantage in that department.

Vines Faded

Even in his amateur days Vines was known to fade perceptibly in critical matches. The big fellow gave way to mental hazards under pressure and lost matches he might have won on ability alone. Budge proved the requisite he has always had—the ability to be at his best when the need was there. Many thought he might buckle to indoor conditions and outspoken crowds, but neither bothered the newcomer because he concentrated upon Vines and polished him off in workmanlike fashion.

Most of the tennis critics agree that tonight will not be a one-sided route for Budge. They were like one in the opinion that Vines will be much better and more capable to extend the youngster. Last night's receipts did not match those of the Vines-Perry opener but they did go a long way toward covering the $75,000 guarantee to Budge. Here in Boston, with lower prices and a smaller crowd, and the Garden taking 75 per cent of the gross, receipts for the promoters will slow down somewhat.

Syracuse Awards For Fall Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Topped by 34 block letters in football, Syracuse University approved 64 varsity awards for participation in fall sports this past season in addition to 103 freshman numerals. Of the gridiron lettermen, only eight are seniors who will be lost for next year.

Nine cross-country block letters were approved, and five secondary awards, in addition to 16 in soccer. Forty-six members of the 'A' freshman football squad earned numerals, and 20 others for work with the 'B' squad. Twenty-four frosh receive soccer numerals and 13 for cross-country.

The best records were compiled in football, the varsity winning five out of eight games, including victories over the traditional rivals, Colgate, Cornell and Columbia, while the promising freshman squad was undefeated and untied in four contests.

Varsity sports showed 11 victories, six losses and two ties for the fall campaign, a winning average of .657, exclusive of ties. Freshman sports had an .800 mark with eight victories, two losses and two ties.

Earlier Date Popular With Track Coaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Moving the date of the University of Illinois indoor relay carnival forward to Feb. 18 is proving popular with track coaches Leo T. Johnson, Illinois track coach and director of the carnival, reports.

Big Green Tinge on Olympic Sextet

Former Dartmouth players on the Boston amateur team to play at Arena tonight, left to right: Dick Lewis, Captain '37-'38; Paul Guibord, Captain 1935-36; Frank Spain, Captain 1933-34; Junie Allen and Jack Costello.

College Stars Tackle Varied Side Interests

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (AP)—College football stars who participated in the annual East-West charity game here plan varied careers, but only a few of the 44 have expressed any interest in the professional playing side of the sport.

The jingle of "important money" may influence decisions between now and the next season, but a survey of the field today disclosed only four of the eastern players and five of the western side were prepared to talk terms on the proposition of capitalizing their talents into cash.

Marshall Goldberg, all-America Pittsburgh halfback, wants to become a coach. Associates of his on the East squad believe he will change his mind and play professionally if the offer is big enough. He was drafted by the Chicago Cardinals.

Members of the eastern squad willing to consider pro ball include Wilbur Moore, Minnesota halfback; Ralph Heikkinen, Michigan guard; Louis Daddio, Pittsburgh end, and Joe Mihal, Purdue tackle.

Professional football sounds good to Sam Boyd, Baylor end; Dick Farman, Washington State tackle; Clarence Manders, Drake back; Tony Calvelli, Stanford center, and Jimmy Johnston, Washington back, all western players.

Other eastern luminaries look forward to vocations as follows:

Coaching—Joseph Delaney, Holy Cross tackle; Don Wemple, Colgate end; George Faust, Minnesota back; Frank Petrick, Indiana end.

Business—Francis Twedell, Minnesota guard (meat packing company at Austin, Minn.); Robert McLeod, Dartmouth back; Cliff Wilson, Harvard back (business school course); Dick Wenier, Temple center (accounting); John Wysocki, Villanova end; Howard Weiss, Wisconsin back; Harold Stebbins, Pittsburgh back (sports goods); John Pingel, Michigan State back (law school); Sidney Roth, Cornell guard (photo engraving); Jim McDonald, Illinois center (labor relations work); Don Siegel, Michigan tackle (naval reserve, wants commission as regular); Walter Shinn, Pennsylvania tackle; Bill Osmanski, Holy Cross back.

Western ambitions: Coaching—Ed Bock, Iowa State guard; Jack Rhodes, Texas guard; Walt Nielsen, Arizona back; Dick Trzuskowski, Idaho tackle; Charles Brock, Nebraska center; Vic Bottari, California back.

Others: Al Braga, San Francisco back (insurance); Billy Patterson, Baylor back (law school); Blas Miatovich, San Francisco tackle (teaching); Al Wolff, Santa Clara tackle, and Art Means, Washington guard (mechanical engineers); Joe Wendlick, Oregon State end, and Presscott Hutchins, Oregon State guard (Oregon State Police); James Coughlan, Santa Clara end (business); Dave Anderson, California back (forestry); Bill Paulman, Stanford back (petroleum engineer); Charles Hellman, Iowa State end (factory management).

Cricket Record Equalled

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 4 (CP)—A wicketkeeping record that has stood for 70 years was equalled yesterday. Playing for Queensland against New South Wales in a Sheffield Shield cricket contest, Don Tallon dismissed 12 batsmen in the match to equal the feat of E. Hooley of Surrey made in England in 1868.

Tallon, one of Australia's leading stumpers, caught nine players and stumped three. At the close of play yesterday the Queenslanders with all their wickets intact needed 166 runs for victory.

New South Wales made totals of 214 and 264, the visiting eleven replying with 200 and 112 runs for no wickets. In Queensland's second innings, W. A. Brown had obtained 78 not out at the close of play.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Foxx Player of Year

Jimmy Foxx will accept the Eddie Hurley Memorial Plaque of the Boston baseball writers at the Copley-Plaza on the evening of Feb. 2, get his tuxedo pressed, and hop over to take the outstanding player award of the New York scribes. All this for leading the American League in batting, run producing, and popularity.

♪ ♪ ♪

In order, the New York chapter has honored Herb Pennock, Carl Hubbell, Dizzy Dean, Hank Greenberg, Tony Lazzeri and Joe Di Maggio. Foxx breaks the two-year monopoly of the Italians. Last winter at the Parker House the Hub scribes pointed their collective fingers at Jim Turner, of the Bees, for setting the earned run standard of the National League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Victor Jones, one of the more talented members of the local writing fraternity, will sit in the toastmaster's chair on Feb. 2.

♪ ♪ ♪

There should be no doubt of Foxx's claim to the "Player of the Year." He also was named the American League's most valuable by the Sporting News.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Stewart will take spring training in the Grapefruit League along with his brother arbiters now that he has been called "out" by the Chicago Black Hawks. Bill missed the conditioning drill last spring when his Hawks ran through the Stanley Cup play-offs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally, now that Stewart will be more or less inactive during the next few weeks, he may be at the head table when the Hub scribes and fans break bread at the Copley Plaza.

♪ ♪ ♪

Professor Moe Berg is in close touch with world affairs. He practices law in the vicinity of Times Square during the off season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Clark Griffith, Washington's so-called "Old Fox," is leading a movement to give baseball back to the pitchers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Behind the Griffith movement, of course, is an attempt to break down the monopoly of the Yankees. The Washington prexy will conduct a school for young hurlers at Orlando, Fla., beginning Feb. 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Watch Cleveland's young Jeff Heath next season. A potential great. Only six percentage points in back of Foxx in the '38 American League batting marathon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston's nomination for 1939 rookie honors—Jim Tabor, the lanky spindle-faced third sacker from Minneapolis.

♪ ♪ ♪

"There was no joy in Mudville, but
a thousand times or more,
Another Casey comes to bat, connects, and ties the score."
(Thanks to Steve Hannagan, New York City).

♪ ♪ ♪

Cooperstown, birthplace of America's national pastime, will celebrate the 1939 Centennial from May 6 to the first week in September, according to the tentative schedule just released. Two all-star teams of major leaguers will play there, but the date has not been established.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ray Mueller, recently traded from the Bees to Pittsburgh, should make himself right at home. He was born in Pittsburg—Kansas.

Dodgers Report Feb. 15

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Nineteen members of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball club, including Manager Leo Durocher, will report at Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 15 for two weeks of training before the regular spring conditioning season opens at Clearwater, Fla., March 1.

In the contingent will be 12 pitchers—Van Mungo, Luke Hamlin, Fred Fitzsimmons, Wayne LaMaster, Vito Tamulis, Bill Posedel, Tot Pressnell, Whitlow Wyatt, Jim Winford, Ira Hutchinson, Russell Evans and Hugh Casey.

Byrne's Return Bolsters Morale Of Husky Sextet

Johnny Byrne, Northeastern's varsity hockey captain and one of the leading intercollegiate scorers last year, will play on the third line this afternoon when the Huskies face Mass State at Amherst. This unusual situation has developed, because Byrne was unexpectedly restored to the squad yesterday after his complete recovery from an ailment.

As the Husky leader has been out since the season started a month ago, Coach Herb Gallagher will use him sparingly this afternoon in the non-league clash. Byrne might possibly be moved up to the first line late in the game, but that shift will be made only if the Huskies need his scoring punch.

Byrne was third among the New England Intercollegiate League scorers last year, but as a result of his tallies in non-league games he ranked high among the nation's leading point makers on a goal-per-game basis. Without him this season the Huskies have looked impressive in their two previous starts, but Coach Herb Gallagher expects a return to top form today.

The Huskies will present a new first line with Leo Lennon taking over right wing, veteran Curt Gandong at center, and sophomore Johnny Chipman at left wing. The second line will have Alan McCarthy at center, with Johnny Eckert and Gerry Bracken at the wings, and Johnny Byrne will set up the plays for Bill Peppard and Walter Urbank on the third wave.

The Husky defense will remain un-changed with Lew Cunningham and Gerry Griffin at the points and the improving Paul Hefron in goal. Northeastern will invade Amherst with a 17-man squad and will be favored to score its second victory in three starts.

Map Six-Day Race

SAN FRANCISCO—Plans to stage a world's championship six-day bike race at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, are being perfected.

Little Large for Table Center-Piece

Wide World

California Rose Bowl Scene

Olympics Face Sherbrooke Six In Second Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Olympics go after their third win in as many starts in Provincial Hockey League play when they tangle sticks for the second time this week with Sherbrooke Red Raiders tonight. Because of the Budge-Vines tennis match at the Garden, the game will be played at the Arena.

In view of their 5-to-2 victory over Sherbrooke Monday night, the Olympics are definitely hopeful of taking this evening's affair and continuing their march to the Allen Cup play-offs. For with a win tonight, followed by a sweep of the series with Lachine next Saturday and Sunday, the locals would earn enough points to go ahead of fifth-place Shawinigan Falls, provided the Cataracts lose their game with Sherbrooke tomorrow night.

Olympics Looking Up

That Monday win over the Raiders was just what the Olympics needed to bolster their morale. Although they had broken their 10-game losing streak last Saturday by beating Shawinigan Falls in overtime, it took the Sherbrooke game really to do the trick.

In the first place, the Raiders had come to town boasting a four-game victory streak, in which they had taken the measures of Shawinigan Falls and Lachine, and had counted two wins over league-leading Valleyfield. Furthermore, under the guidance of their new coach, Clint Benedict, former Montreal Maroons' goalie, they had climbed to within two points of first place, and only one point behind the two teams tied for second place.

And then to clinch the argument, the O's played their best hockey of the year, scored first, stayed ahead, won by more than one goal, and kept out of overtime.

Defense Better

In this game, as well as the Saturday game with Shawinigan, the Olympics returned to the crushing type of hockey that made them stand-outs in the league last year. The defense refused to be fooled, played their man instead of the puck, and—when they did get hold of the disc—cleared much more intelligently.

In fact, with the two-goal lead with which they entered the last period, the Olympics were able to give the Canadians a taste of their own diet. Usually, it is the teams from across the border who get the jumps in the last period and run up a flock of goals. Monday, however, with the defense clearing smartly, Gerry Desrosiers and Paul Guibord were able to high-tail it up the ice to coast in alone on Goalie Zeke Perley.

The whole team is now looking up. Coach Hago Harrington finds himself with two superlative goalies on his hands in Tom Moon and Stoneham's Ted Frazier. Both have turned in such outstanding exhibitions in the net that Hago has been forced to alternate them in games. Tonight it will be Ted's turn, and he will have to be on his toes to match either Tom's performance Monday or his own last Saturday.

All-Dartmouth Line

With Gene Emerson shaping up so well on defense, Coach Harrington will continue to use him instead of the ailing Russ Allen, with Bill Splaine, Junie Stubbs and Art Smith will team together as usual.

Up forward, Hago has decided to keep his trio of former Dartmouth captains as a unit, which finds Frank Spain working between Dick Lewis and Paul Guibord. On the second line Russ Martin will center the reawakened Jack Harris and dependable Gerry Desroisiers, while the third line—which sprang a few surprises Monday—will see Junie Allen feeding Jack Costello and Johnny Lax.

This latter wave, working together for the first time this year, played heads-up hockey to score two goals in the first period against the Raiders. Their team work was so good that all three figured in the scoring. In making plays they made few bad passes, while their back-checking was consistent all evening.

Jeremiah Still Out

With these three lines ready, willing and able, Coach Harrington will probably not dress Bob Jeremiah, who received a shoulder injury in the game with McGill, Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

If the O's can keep their heads instead of losing their tempers, they should continue to do well, for it is when they are a man short that the opposition does the most damage.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Junior Olympics, unbeaten and tied only once so far in their New England Amateur League, meet the Brock-Hall sextet of New Haven Sunday afternoon following the Olympics-Lachine affair. New Haven nosed out Springfield last night, 3 to 2.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brown scored two goals in the final period last night to hand the Boston College sextet a 3-to-1 defeat. The rival goalies, Al Curtis of the Bruins and Paul Moore of the Eagles, played brilliantly.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yale's touring hockey players must have been using rifles instead of hockey sticks last night. In a game with a team of all-stars selected from Cleveland colleges, the Elis shot 17 goals past the stars' goalie. The Humphreys of Yale, Capt. Gilbert (Bud and Dud)—no relation—had a fine time, earning a total of 11 points between them

10-Lap Indoor Track

SAN FRANCISCO—A 10-lap track will be used for Exposition and Pacific Association indoor track meets at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Crimson Five Prepares For League Opener at Ithaca

By a Staff Photographer
Fred Heckel

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pointing to their opening Eastern Intercollegiate League game next week at Cornell, Harvard's basketball varsity was hard at work today in efforts to attain the razor edge that was apparent prior to the Christmas vacation period. The Ithaca date is Jan. 11, with a tune-up contest scheduled with Tufts at Medford this coming Saturday.

Wes Fesler brought his team along rapidly through the month of December and had it rolling on all cylinders when the intermission came two weeks ago. The Crimson took a strong Boston University five by 50 to 37, and then out-hustled the Wesleyan varsity, 40 to 35. Previously Cambridge had beaten Northeastern and dropped decisions to M. I. T. and Brown.

Two More Today

However, these vacation periods generally slow down winning teams and Fesler is working hard to get his boys back in shape. Monday, yesterday, and today he put the varsity through morning and afternoon practice sessions, but tomorrow and Friday he will taper them off to the lone afternoon period.

The squad, except for being inactive for those two weeks, is in fine condition. Charley Lutz, star forward, is no longer troubled by the leg injury that hampered his play in early games. By Jan. 11 the team should be at peak again and ready to give Cornell a battle.

Fesler said today that he would start Lutz and Heckel at the forward berths, Peabody at center, and Captain Lupien at one of the guard posts. Wes is withholding the name of the other back-court starter until just before the Tufts match Saturday. Either MacLeod or White will probably get the nod. The former was starting beside Lupien at the intermission.

Lacks Height

Harvard's chances in the fast Eastern League are still rather dim, particularly because the squad lacks the height of a Red Lowman or Jack Herrick, stars last winter. Peabody has fair size, but is only a sophomore and may be out-classed by veterans in league play. Heckel and Lutz are both small. They can handle the ball with the best in the East, but have trouble getting it.

Peabody may yet save the Crimson from dropping low in the Eastern League. (They finished in a second-place tie with Pennsylvania last year). Homer is awkward and inexperienced, yet his development in the early contests may continue to a point where he can lift his mates above their handicap. He has scored 35 points and is lead by only Lutz and Heckel. Fesler attributes the sophomore's point total to a surprising one-hand shot.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lutz sets the offensive pace with 58 points, gathered by 22 floor baskets and 14 from the foul line. Heckel has 41, with 17 and seven. Lupien follows Peabody at 18 points.

♪ ♪ ♪

For his size, Lutz is probably the prize basketball package in this section of the country. With a team that could command the ball more often, the Indiana flash would score 15 or 20 points a game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fesler expects the champion Dartmouth five to be as troublesome as last winter, with strong opposition from Cornell's Big Red squad.

♪ ♪ ♪

Following the Tufts match, Harvard plays only one other game outside the league—with Northeastern Feb. 7.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Crimson's initial league game at home is with the Princeton Tigers Jan. 14.

Dodger Contract To Ace Pitcher Will Surprise

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Get ready for some grade A protests when Van Mungo sees his 1939 Dodger contract. He'll be offered the sum of $5,000—just one third of what he pulled down for winning nine games last year. . . . You've got to put little Davey O'Brien of Texas Christian down as the No. 1 hero of the Bowl epidemic, but save a place near the top for Eric Tipton of Duke and Hugh McCullough of Oklahoma. Miami correspondents report this lad did everything but tote the water bucket during times out.

Town Tattle: The Yanks will let that broadcasting contract any day now. . . . Eddie Brannick, Giant secretary, who came back from a European vacation talking broken English, is himself again. . . . Al Schacht is off to the coast to make baseball shorts.

Under Fritz Crisler, Michigan played to 400,000 fans last year, the greatest number during the post-depression era, and netted $90,000. . . . The White Sox player roster to be issued shortly will include Monty Stratton who insists he'll be able to take his regular turn on the hill. . . . Baseball men say Washington lost one third of its batting punch in letting Bonura and Al Simmons go.

Every Dodger pitcher who hangs up more than 15 wins next season will be handed a bonus of $100 . . . Thirty New York youngsters will be working their way toward the Polo Grounds on the various Giant farms next season . . . Four members of the Detroit Lions are tagged for sale or trade during the off season and seven others are on the doubtful list . . . Ford C. Frick, President of the National League, returns from a European jaunt Jan. 18.

Stewart Has No Regrets

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Bill Stewart was on the outside looking in today, less than a year after he was hailed as the "Miracle Man" of big league hockey.

The plumpish Stewart, fired as manager of the World Champion Chicago Black Hawks, said he was leaving the game with "no regrets" and that now he planned a Florida vacation.

"I'll get some sunshine now," he explained, "and I can stand some home cooking." In the spring Stewart resumes his job as a National League baseball umpire.

Stewart was a National Hockey League referee before the Hawks hired him to replace Manager Clem Loughlin during last season. His club barely managed to qualify for the play-offs. But in the title series they rose to great heights, finally beating Toronto for the Stanley Cup and world title, bringing Stewart into the limelight as the league's "Miracle Man."

This year the Hawks got off to a spectacular start, then bogged down. They have won only three of their last 17 games and now are in fourth place.

Commenting on his sudden dismissal, Stewart said bitterly, "I guess I couldn't hit enough pucks into the net.

"Well, I didn't quit and I'm leaving with no regrets. It isn't as if I had been disloyal on the job. I gave them everything I had. I won't have to worry anymore whether anybody wins or loses."

Maj. Fred McLaughlin, owner of the Hawks, said Paul Thompson and Carl Voss, both veteran players, would direct the team as co-coaches the remainder of the season. Chicago's first game under their direction will be against the Boston Bruins, league leaders, here tomrorow night.

He added the man he has in mind as the new manager is not available now, but asserted, "We will sign him at the end of the present season."

South African Reply

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4 (AP)—Scoring at a slow rate, South Africa had compiled 213 runs for six wickets in reply to England's huge score of 559 for nine wickets, declared, at the end of the third day's play in the second cricket test match being played here.

The match concludes today.

Dudley Nourse, Natal star, played a splendid innings and at the close was unbeaten with 74. His young Greek partner, X. Balaskas, hit out vigorously for 28 not out.

Open Squash

NEW YORK, Jan 4 (AP)—Professional and amateurs divided honors yesterday in the first round of the metropolitan open invitation squash racquets championships held at the Downtown Athletic Club as four amateurs and four professionals triumphed.

William Swartz, Jr., of Pittsburgh, succumbed to the steady stroking of the world's open champion, Tommy Iannicelli of the Short Hills Club, after his brilliant attack had carried him to five games. His hurried returns in the final game cost the 18-year-old youngster the match. The score was 15—13, 15—10, 17—18, 13—15, 15—11.

Other results were: Vincent Kracman, Cleveland, defeated Malcolm Muri, Yale University, 9—15, 17—15, 15—6, 17—16; Stanley Gallowin, New York, defeated Hamlin McGrath, Rye, N. Y., 15—8 15—13, 18—14; Lester Cummings, Union Club, defeated Leroy Lewis, University of Pennsylvania, 14—17, 15—4, 15—10, 18—17; Al Ramsay, Cleveland, defeated J. F. Harrison, Squash Club, 15—4, 15—10, 15—11; Donald Frame, Harvard Club, defeated Thomas Byrne, Downtown A. C., 15—11, 9—15, 15—6, 15—7; B. H. Ridder, University Club, defeated Leif Nordlie, Rockaway Hunting Club, 18—15, 15—10, 5—15, 13—18, 15—12; and Sam Cochrane, University Club, defeated Ben Pope, Pittsburgh, 15—2, 15—10, 9—15, 5—15, 15—10.

Newcomer to Pro Ranks Wins Before 16,725—N. H. L. Scoring Figures—Stead

Vines Easy for Budge As Tennis Tour Starts

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Assuming that he was in earnest about leaving tennis and devoting himself to golf in case he found Don Budge too much for him, Ellsworth Vines has the permission of 16,725 witnesses to wire home and have somebody start oiling up his golf sticks.

For Budge gave the veteran an easy defeat in their first professional match last night in Madison Square Garden, winding it up in 60 minutes by scores of 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, and in the opinion of most of those who watched, Budge is more than likely to turn their countrywide tour into a rout.

Vines entered the opening engagement favorite. He was confidently expected to give Budge a lesson and beat him with the famous Vines forehand. He came out of it profoundly shocked by the evident superiority of his opponent.

"He was simply much too good for me tonight," he said. "I guess I didn't know quite how good Don had gotten. However, I'll do better with a little practice."

Budge, perfectly at home under the lights, had little more difficulty handling Vines than he experienced the past year in salting down the world's amateurs. Egged on by several bull-throated admirers in the mezzanine who exhorted him to "Come on, Red," he pitched his game so high that Vines never had a chance to get started.

Last night, under Budge's withering fire, Vines' backhand went completely to pieces, his forehand worked only in streaks, and after the first few games his vaunted service did not bother Budge at all. Someone suggested in the dressing room that Vines simply had been off his game.

"Sure, he was off," said Bruce Barnes, a member of the troupe. "But it was Budge who put him off. Boy, I hadn't believed Don was that kind of a tennis player, but I sure believe it now."

Vines was not missing his shots by inches, but by yards. Budge played just about the same game he has been playing all along. His backhand was deadly, as usual, and his forehand steady. After watching him work on Vines, it is small wonder the amateurs could not cope with him. He is worth every cent of the $75,000.

In the doubles, Vines and Barnes, old partners, easily trimmed Budge and Dick Skeen, 6—1, 6—4. Skeen beat Barnes, 6—2, 6—4, in the preliminary singles.

White Sails for England

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—It is a long jump from Wellington, Colo. (Pop. 533) to ivied Oxford, slumbering by the placid Thames, for Byron Raymond White, the beau ideal of football players.

The Whizzer sailed aboard the S. S. Europa at midnight for England and his Rhodes Scholarship, "even Stephen" with football after a four-month detour through the playing fields of the National Professional Football League. He is, he says, through with big time football, but it is too early to know how much he will miss it.

"I guess I finished all even with the game," said Colorado's all-America halfback of 1937 and the star rookie player of the pro game of 1938. "I had a lot of fun, but I did a lot of work. I got paid well. I have most of the $15,000 the Pittsburgh Pirates gave me for the past season, but then I gave up certain things that I thought a lot of for football. One of them was a start on this scholarship."

There was no truth to the reports he would come back in the fall for another try at the pro game?

"Gosh, not that I know of. They're always sending me somewhere or having me do something else in the papers. But I guess I'm through. I'll never be able to repay football for the things it has done for me, but I have to get to work."

The Whizzer is as assured, as friendly and as straightforward as when he came to New York last winter with his Colorado basketball team and the country was excited over his choice between football and a Rhodes Scholarship.

"They were nice about that at Oxford," said Whizzer. "Maybe I learned a lot out of the season too. They hit hard in that league and you learn a lot. Although I guess a struggling lawyer won't have to know much about running inside tackle, will he?"

"Hard? I guess it is hard. It's the coming game, too. I don't think it'll ever push the college game out—too many people interested in that—but it'll be right beside it. In a couple of years that league of ours will be one of the biggest things in sports. Say. I sound like a promoter."

He paused as a tug hooted lonesomely in the river, rested his big hands on a trunk and smiled, "But I'll miss football."

American Sextet Named by Ferris

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Nine players were selected by the Amateur Athletic Union last night for the hockey squad which will represent the United States in the world amateur championship tournament in Switzerland next month.

The players, selected after a series of tryouts and announced by Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. are:

Richard Maley, Ridley Park, Pa., center; Ralph Dandi, New Haven, Conn., wing; Spence Wagnild, Minneapolis, Minn., defense; Paul Quirk, Providence, R. I., wing; Thomas Leahy, Highland Falls, N. Y., defense; Art Bogue, Detroit, wing; Edward Nicholson, Cleveland, wing; Len Sarri, Detroit, wing; Alan Dan St. Paul, Minn., defense; and Edward Maki, Marquette, Mich., goal.

Jack Hutchinson of Boston will act as manager and coach for the trip.

The team sailed at noon today on the S. S. Manhattan. Plans have been made for five games in Belgium and Holland and four more in Switzerland before the championship starts Feb. 2. The championship games will be played at Basel and Zurich, Switzerland, and will continue through Feb. 12.

U. of Michigan Sues

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 (AP)—The University of Michigan is suing Bill Hewitt, coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, to recover a $200 "scholarship loan which Hewitt obtained when he was playing football for the University in 1931.

Commenting on the suit, filed yesterday in municipal court, the Eagles' coach said he borrowed the money for tuition while he was trying to work his way through college by waiting on tables. He added he would repay it gladly—when he can.

Getting the Gold - - - *—By Pap'*

Don
BUDGE
—HAVING WON ABOUT EVERY POSSIBLE AMATEUR TENNIS HONOR AT 23, THE CALIFORNIA RED HEAD IS TURNING TO THE PRO RANKS FOR ADDITIONAL GLORY—and GOLD
U.S.
BRITISH
FRENCH
THAT'S THE ONE I NEED
AUSTRALIAN
PRO CROWN
BOBBY RIGGS APPEARS TO BE THE MOST LIKELY TO STEP INTO BUDGE'S OLD No. 1 AMATEUR SPOT
PAP'

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Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn baseball club, seeking new general manager, reported negotiating with Larry MacPhail, former executive of Cincinnati Reds.

Three Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham beat Chuck Hornbostel by two feet in 800-meters race in 1:55.2 at Brooklyn K. of C. indoor meet.

Five Years Ago

Bill Tilden listed Henri Cochet of France and Norman E. Brookes, left-handed Australian, as his No. 1 and 2 stars of all time in tennis.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 3

National League

Boston 2, New York Americans 1.
Montreal 2, Toronto 2.

International-American League

Philadelphia 6 Springfield 3.

American Association

Tulsa 5, Minneapolis 4.

Tonight's Schedule

International-American

Syracuse at New Haven.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Hershey at Cleveland.

College Hockey

Brown 3, Boston College 1.
Yale 17, Cleveland College All-Stars 0.
Toronto 3, St. Nicholas Club 3 (no overtime).

Variations in Football Code May Change Passes Next Fall

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 4 (AP)—Football fans probably will be treated next season to some variations of one of the game's most spectacular plays—the forward pass.

Qualified observers predicted that as a result of two minor changes in rules made by the National Rules Committee in closing its yearly session at Broadmoor yesterday, there will be greater use of the "shovel" or short pass back of the line of scrimmage and far less "screening" on long aerials.

One revision will help the offensive team. This provides that if an ineligible player is hit by a forward pass, the penalty shall be loss of down and 15 yards instead of loss of the ball.

Other Change

The other change will aid the team defending against passes. It will require that all ineligible players stay in the three-yard "zone" at the line of scrimmage until after a pass is thrown, thus reducing the number of players going downfield.

There will not be fewer potential pass catchers, but there will be fewer to "screen" the pass against opposing players.

Lou Little of Columbia, President of the American Football Coaches Association, termed the committee's decisions "a fine progressive step for offensive football."

The committee, cutting short its sessions a day ahead of schedule, also gave thought to greater safety for the player. It decreed the football warrior must wear thicker pads at thigh and knee, must wear a headguard at all times and his cleats must be enlarged to a half-inch diameter at the end.

The committee's statement prepared by Chairman Walter R. Okeson recommended "cleats be made of soft rubber carrying a post which screws into the sole of the shoe."

"Unless some change occurs in the present cleat construction," the committee added, "which will prevent cleats from chipping or coming off while in use, the above recommendation will be made mandatory."

Meeting Briefs

Lou Little of Columbia expressed doubt his star passer, Sid Luckman, would play professional football . . . Dana X. Bible says his University of Texas teams "have had their darkest hour and I think we now see a little dawn" . . . Amos Alonzo Stagg, the dean of them all, thinks the game of football is better to watch than it ever has been and is safer for the players as well . . . "Marry a football coach and see the world," is pretty Mrs. Harry Stuhldreher's advice to girls . . . Her husband is the Wisconsin coach . . . A recent newspaper photograph of a pretty girl holding a picture of his famous 1901 Michigan team was proudly displayed by Fielding (Hurry Up) Yost . . . That outfit beat Stanford in the first Rose Bowl game in 1902, 49 to 0 . . .

Drawling Bill Alexander of Georgia Tech says Eric Tipton of Duke was the best player he looked at all season . . . It will be May before Tiny Thornhill knows what he may have to work with at Stanford next season . . . "The hardest quarter of them all started yesterday and that's liable to rub out a lot of them," he said . . . George F. Veenker, athletic director at Iowa State, says the Cyclones have some capable sophomores coming up and "the morale is good" . . . Wilmer G. Crowell, Pennsylvania member of the committee, whose son is a sophomore basketball candidate at Penn State, thinks Colorado should clean up in the Big Seven race after trimming the Nittany Lions.

Gottselig Out Front in Scoring

MONTREAL, Jan. 4 (AP)—Johnny Gottselig, the perennial leader of the National Hockey League scoring race, just keeps rolling along. He added five points to his total during the last week and has a clear lead with 24 points in the official figures released last night.

Gottselig's 24 points include 11 goals, the best goal-making record in the league, and 13 assists. The latter figure ties him with Art Chapman of the Americans for circuit leadership in this department.

Sweeney Schriner of the Americans and Toe Blake of the Montreal Canadiens share second place with 18 points each. Schriner has 7 goals and 11 assists and Blake 10 goals and 8 assists. The leading scorers:

	Gls.	Asts.	Pts.
Gottselig, Chicago	11	13	24
Schriner, Americans	7	11	18
Blake, Montreal	10	8	18
Anderson, Americans	8	9	17
Barry, Detroit	7	10	17
Stewart, Americans	8	8	16
Wiseman, Americans	6	9	15
C. Smith, Rangers	5	10	15
Chapman, Americans	1	13	14
Desilets, Chicago	7	7	14
Carr, Americans	7	7	14
Cain, Montreal	5	8	13
Hextall, Rangers	5	8	13
Haynes, Montreal	3	10	13
Dillon, Rangers	5	8	13
Blinco, Chicago	2	11	13
Thompson, Chicago	5	8	13
Gagnon, Montreal	4	9	13
Jackson, Toronto	6	6	12
Pettinger, Boston	5	7	12
Getliffe, Boston	5	7	12
Watson, Rangers	5	7	12
Bauer, Boston	5	7	12
Howe, Detroit	5	7	12
Welland, Boston	6	6	12

Illinois Wrestlers Have Nine Opponents

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The University of Illinois wrestling team, runner-up to Oklahoma A. and M. in the national intercollegiate meet last year, opens the season here with a meet against Iowa State Teachers, Jan. 6.

Harold E. (Hek) Kenney, former Illini mat captain and coach since 1928, says most positions are wide open as the only lettermen returning are Capt. Archie Deutschman, Big Ten champion at 135 pounds and runner-up in the nationals, and Dave Helma, third in the Big Ten 118-pound class.

Nine opponents scheduled include Oklahoma A. and M., national champions, and Indiana, Big Ten titleholders. The schedule:

Jan. 6—Iowa State Teachers; 7—State Normal at Normal; 21—Iowa State.
Feb. 3—Kansas State at Manhattan; 4—Nebraska at Lincoln; 11—Ohio State; 18—Indiana at Bloomington; 25—Oklahoma A. and M.
March 4—Iowa at Iowa City; 11—Big Ten meet at Chicago; 25—National Collegiate A. A. meet.

Soccer Investigation

LONDON, Jan 4 (CP)—An investigation involving alleged breaches of Association rules by players and certain officials of three English Soccer Clubs led to the suspension of a director and the suspension or fining of 11 other players.

A joint committee of the English Football Association and the Football League which conducted the probe announced its findings yesterday. Clubs under investigation were Stockport County, Carlisle United and Hartlepools United, all members of the Northern section of the Third Division.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Princeton 30, North Carolina 20.
Wake Forest 72, Furman 41.
Georgia 39, South Carolina 24.
Tennessee 52, Emory and Henry 35.
Illinois 35, Cornell 34.
Duquesne 54, Western Reserve 33.
Purdue 52, Western Illinois Teachers 30.
Greeley State 50, Creighton 37.
Stanford 58, Nebraska 47.
California 42, Utah State 35.
Washington State 30, Oregon State 19.

Heavy Schedule Slows Up Play As Bruins Win

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	5	1	61	36	31
Rangers	13	6	1	60	35	27
Americans	11	7	2	55	53	24
Chicago	8	10	2	50	54	18
Toronto	7	10	4	41	48	18
Detroit	6	14	2	42	60	14
Canadiens	5	14	2	44	69	12

Results Jan. 3

Boston 2, Americans 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 2, overtime.

Some sort of drowsy, dreamy music should have accompanied play in the Bruins' 2-1 victory over Americans at the Boston Garden last night. Both teams, sorely pressed because of depleted man-power and leg weary from too many games in too few nights, were below par. In the other game of the night at Toronto Canadiens came from behind twice to tie the contest which ended in a 2-all overtime score.

Bruins attempted to swamp Americans in the early stages and threw a succession of power plays at the visitors from the opening whistle. While they stormed in close they showed the effects of too much hockey by lack of finish to plays and what few shots were fired at Earl Robertson, the latter handled. In fact Robertson took top honors for the night with his goaltending.

Minus Four Players

Americans broke clear a few times and gave Brimsek chances to prove his worth, but for the most part the team minus Allan Murray, Eddie Wiseman, Red Beattie, and Art Chapman hardly had the power to sustain an attack. Bobby Bauer put the Bruins out front at 12m. 42s. of the first period on a pass-out from Eddie Shore. The goal came while Wilf Field was serving out a two-minute penalty for tripping.

Just previous to the Bruin score Americans lost a much needed goal when Linesman Cleary, who was off all the game on close decisions, called an offside as Art Jackson beat Brimsek. Amerks tied the score at 13:40 when Nels Stewart fired a long one on passes from Tommy Anderson and Joe Jerwa. Brimsek missed the shot when Anderson crossed his path.

The winning goal did not come until 12 minutes of the third period. Roy Conacher and Jack Crawford broke fast with the latter carrying. Only Johnny Gallagher remained on the Amerk defense, and Crawford passed to Conacher to beat Gallagher easily, and the rookie wing drove a shot too hard for Robertson to handle. Amerks tried to stage an offense, but were too worn to capitalize on chances.

Canadiens Tie

Canadiens almost engaged in a winning streak for them. They beat Chicago Sunday night and last night they tied the Maple Leafs for a total of three out of a possible four points. That is good going for the cellar occupants this year and the one point put them within two of the Detroit Red Wings in sixth place.

Wilf Cude again tended the nets for the Canadiens and while the Leafs took the lead twice, Babe Siebert and then little Bill Summerhill tied it up. Syl Apps, polished center of the Leafs, assisted Drillon for one goal and Doc Romnes, recently acquired in trade with Chicago for Bill Thoms, got the other. It was the first goal of the season for Romnes.

W. M.

Hard Rebuilding Tasks Face Two Penn Coaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Two veteran University of Pennsylvania coaches, both facing difficult rebuilding tasks, have issued calls for candidates to report Thursday for the first practice sessions of the new year.

Rusty Callow, starting his eleventh season as coach of the Red and Blue crews, must find replacements for four of the first varsity eight who graduated last June. In addition, his first and second ranking coxswains have departed.

Lawson Robertson, who will enter his twenty-third campaign as mentor of the track squad, lost his principal dual meet point scorers by graduation.

Coxswains Missing

From last year's varsity eight that rowed in the Adams Cup race, the final event of the season for Pennsylvania crews, George Eddy, Louis Krumboldt, Charles Wheadon and Wallace Wilcox, will be missing this season. The coxswains William Spencer and his first substitute, Ferris Washburne, also will be absent from the squad.

The four returning veterans include Frederick Ballard, who recently was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, and who rowed number two; Francis Bosco, stroke; Paul Hornsleth, bow, and Charles Lee, number seven.

Robertson Loses Mason

Callow plans to have the squad row on the indoor machines under the North stand of Franklin Field until the weather becomes milder when the oarsmen will move outdoors to the Schuylkill River course. If past years are any criterion, Callow expects to have well over 200 working out on the indoor machines.

Robertson lost among others Jonn Mason, a pole vaulter, who did 13ft. 6in., last year; Bob Schuenemann and Arnold Sharpley, broad jumpers; Gerald Tarant, a miler, and Gordon Walls, a middle-distance runner. All graduated last June except Tarant, who did not return to college last September.

Several freshmen who made notable records last spring will be available to take the places of those who will not be available. John Drebinger, former New York schoolboy miler and undefeated last spring at the distance and also undefeated in dual cross-country meets last fall, is the outstanding athlete among the newcomers.

Sophomore Hurdlers

Other sophomores who are expected to win places on the varsity squad include William McCawley and James Adams, hurdlers; Ray Bradley and George Kroups, sprinters; Samuel Hughes, a quarter-miler; Samuel R. Moore and Theodore McKinney, high jumpers, and Paul Wexler, shot-putter.

Varsity holdovers include Palmer Hughes, sprinter; Hughes Cauffman, low and high hurdles, and Warren Wittens, low hurdles. Bill Bradway, who throws both the shot and the discus, is expected to be a candidate.

The wrestling, fencing, swimming and squash squads will also return to action Thursday to prepare for campaigns that will keep them busy until near the end of March.

Big Ten Commissioner Cites Three Major Developments

By John L. Griffith

Commissioner of Athletics for the Western Conference

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Three important developments of 1938 in school and college athletics stand out in my mind above all others.

First, more good players than usual reported last fall to their college coaches; second, there was an increase in participation and in spectator attendance at school and college games, and third, amateur athletics, especially college football, still attract the largest crowds.

Looking at these three phases of school and college athletics in order:

Larger Squads

First, the colleges generally had larger squads composed of first class players than ever before. There was a time when a few of the leading universities attracted a majority of the star players, but this is no longer true. One reason why there are more finished football players on college teams than formerly is because the high school coaches have improved their technique of coaching.

Second, the state high school athletic association secretaries last year provided statistics which show that in a large number of states reporting, only three stated there had been no increase in attendance at school football games. The rest reported an increase both in attendance and player participation. In basketball, two reported no increase; one stated that the interest in 1937 was about the same as in 1936 and the remainder reported increases.

Public Appeal

Six-man football has gotten a start in the schools and colleges. About one half of the educational institutions now think of six-man football as an institutional sport. In baseball, 19 states reported an increase in interest, 10 reported a decrease and five reported no change.

Third, there were a number of college games this year which attracted from 75,000 to more than 100,000 spectators. None of the professional sports with the exception of a major heavyweight prize fight has the same public appeal as evidenced by the numbers attending the events. College football this year showed a marked increase over 1937 in attendance.

College football has become pretty well standardized due to the fact that the rules committee has not recently made material changes in the code. Further, the coaches, with the aid of pictures, have been able to reduce coaching to a more or less exact science.

Prospects for football in 1939 are bright. There is every reason to believe this game will grow in favor. This is an age of easy living, easy thinking and easy playing. Football is a hard game, but there are several thousand young men and boys who still enjoy such a bodily contact sport.

There is no indication that the colleges generally favor changes that would make football a modified outdoor game of basketball. Most of the coaches still believe the ground plays constitute the basic weapon of attack. This has been the theory of American football through the years, and in the writer's judgment, it will continue to be the principal basis of offense and defense in the colleges.

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Austrian Coach Trains English

LONDON — My aide-de-camp, Sydney Skilton, has been playing quite a part in the new campaign to develop field event athletics in Britain. With particular reference to that famous old club, the South London Harriers, which, as a result of his representations, has engaged as coach an Austrian expert today very much in demand—Franz Stampfl, who used to run a skiing school in Vienna and engaged himself very earnestly in the study of athletic technique.

Now, I notice, Stampfl is listed to lecture here to senior schoolboys and other athletes at a special series of classes in field events, to be held, at the instigation of the Southern Committee of the English Amateur Athletic Association, in the gymnasium of the City of London School.

Stampfl, as Chief Coach, is to give lectures on the mysteries of the weight-putt, the discus throw, the high jump, the long jump, the javelin throw, and the hop, step and jump. And his discourse will be followed by practical instructions in technique and the demonstration of preparatory exercises especially suitable for the events under consideration.

Stampfl has a reputation for this sort of thing already, for he has been coaching both at Cambridge University and at the A. A. A.'s Summer School at Loughborough College. In which connection I may perhaps quote C. J. Reidy, an Irish Rugby football international who has given up the game that gave him so much distinction in order to devote himself to the discus throw and the hammer throw.

"I was at Loughborough," says he, "and I particularly noticed that the other coaches—Webster on training, Nokes on the throwing events, and Mikkhola on the jumps—accepted Stampfl as their authority when knotty points of discussion arose in the questions that followed their lectures."

Indicative of the change that has come over the British attitude in general to the question of field events is Reidy's subsequent observation:

"I no longer believe that athletes can obtain proficiency in field events by turning out only when the spirit moves them, by throwing and jumping for distance or height with as much expenditure of energy as is possible for 15 minutes, then lazing around gossiping, and finally, after one hour and a half (of which less than 20 minutes was usefully employed) slouching back to the changing room for a shower, feeling noble in mind and stiff in the morning."

What an accurate picture this presents of British field events, old style. And what a different one from the scene now to be witnessed at Greenwich every Tuesday, when the South London Harriers hold their regular winter indoor training classes under Stampfl's charge. He emphasises to them the importance of regular basic exercises and counsels that such things should be part of the daily routine of all who wish to be athletically competent, either in field events or on the track.

Drawn by John A. May

Plans Comeback

TORONTO (CP)—Sammy Richardson of Toronto who in two years rose from obscurity to national prominence by winning the British Empire Games runnning broad jumping championship in London in 1934, plans to try and regain the spotlight.

Only 15 years old when he won Empire Games championship he then went on to again startle the athletic world by reaching the broad jump finals in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936. Richardson's fame has dimmed considerably since the Olympics but he doesn't believe he is definitely through. He works out twice a week to get back into condition for winter meets he plans to enter.

Illinois Cagers Score

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 4 (AP)—Illinois' undefeated cagers, after trailing for 38 minutes of the game, finally overtook a stubborn Cornell University team last night to win, 35 to 34.

Ponte Vedra Links Highly Regarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Outposts of the northern golfing army that invades Florida each winter are beginning to brandish their war clubs over Ponte Vedra Links, the seaside course that editors of Golf rank as one of the six best in America and the scene of endless grief for the South's foremost amateur and professional golfers during the Southern Amateur and Southeastern P. G. A. tournaments in 1938.

The Ponte Vedra links is one of the major attractions of The Inn, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida's newest smart resort—a butterfly that emerged from the drab cocoon of an abandoned mining property owned by the National Lead Company.

This seaside course has been dubbed by professionals and amateurs alike as a "golfers' paradise" because it presents a real challenge to the experts' skill yet affords genuine interest for dubs as well.

Marian Miley, of Lexington, Ky., will defend her Womens Southern Championship at Ponte Vedra Beach next May. Katherine Hemphill, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Mark McGarry, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, Ga.; Jetty Jameson, Austin, Texas; Mrs. Dan Chandler, Dallas, Texas; Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., and Frances Owen, Jacksonville, are some of the contestants who will attempt to remove Miss Miley's crown.

Some of golf's greatest stars have enthusiastically acclaimed the Ponte Vedra links. Such brilliant clubwielders as Lawson Little, Bobby Jones, Horton Smith and Charlie Yates have found it difficult to tick par here.

Many Outboard Races

SAN FRANCISCO—Thirteen outboard races are slated, in addition to title competitions, at the 1939 California World's Fair on Treasure Island.

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Boston Amusements---Incoming Films, Stage, Music, Art

Eleven New Films Promised To Start Year in Boston

All first-run houses in town to change their bills in next few days—'Grand Illusion,' 'Shining Hour,' 'Kentucky' and 'There's That Woman Again' in list —Blackstone on stage.

Movies of Moment

With the holidays out of the way, the movies are beginning to settle down to something like their usual routine. It's not completely normal yet. There are still small changes that are likely to prove puzzling—such things, for instance, as the Keith-Boston, where there is vaudeville on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, but not for the rest of the week. During the coming week end Blackstone, the magician, is promised there on the stage.

At the Fine Arts, where the opening day generally falls on Wednesday, Sacha Guitry's "Story of a Cheat" will continue through Saturday night and will be succeeded on Sunday by another French film, "Grand Illusion," recently voted "the best foreign language film of the year" by the New York film critics.

Though changes are always possible in movie plans—and in legitimate theater engagements, too, so far as that goes—the prospects now are for six new films to put in an appearance on local screens Thursday, two Friday, two Saturday, and one Sunday.

The list of 11 incoming films includes such varied titles as "The Shining Hour," "Dramatic School," "Kentucky," "Up the River," "Going Places," "Comet Over Broadway," "There's That Woman Again," "Newsboy's Home," "Adventure in Sahara," and "The Law West of Tombstone."

'Grand Illusion'

"Grand Illusion," which is booked for the Fine Arts, has dialogue in French, German, and English, with English subtitles. It tells a story of a German prison camp during the World War, but it shows no scenes of warfare. The cast includes Jean Gabin, Pierre Fresnay, Eric von Stroheim, and Dita Parlo. The film was directed by Jean Renoir. It has been banned in both Germany and Italy.

In the Blue Grass

At the Metropolitan, starting tomorrow, the marquee displays the names of "Kentucky" and "Up the River" as the double attraction. Not a great deal of effort is required to guess that "Kentucky" has something to do with horse racing. Loretta Young, Walter Brennan, Douglas Dumbrille, Karen Morley, and Moroni Olsen are in the cast. David Butler directed, and the photography is in Technicolor. The story comes from a piece by John Taintor Foote called "The Look of Eagles."

The second film on the bill, "Up the River" is a remake of a film made some eight years ago with Spencer Tracy then in the featured part. Now Preston Foster, Tony Martin, Phyllis Brooks, Slim Summerville, and Arthur Treacher are in the cast. The treatment of the story has been changed from melodrama to burlesque, with the chief figures in the story shipped off to a prison that is a kind of super-resort.

'The Shining Hour'

Keith Winter's play, "The Shining Hour," has now been made into a movie with a cast studded by such box-office names as Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas, Fay Bainter, and Allyn Joslyn. All of them will be seen on the screens at the State and Orpheum starting tomorrow. The setting has been changed from England to Wisconsin, but the outlines of the story seem to remain the same . . . setting forth the problems of a bride who finds the members of her husband's family hostile to her. The fire which brought the play to a tragic conclusion has been used in the film to reach a happier ending.

Even the second film on the bill, "Dramatic School," is decorated with names such as Luise Rainer, Paulette Goddard, Henry Stephenson, Genevieve Tobin, Gale Sondergaard, and Melville Cooper. The story is based on a Hungarian play about a poor dramatic student who earns her way through a dramatic school in Paris by working at night in a factory. After many hardships she makes her triumphant debut on the stage.

'There's That Woman'

The double bill in prospect for the Keith Memorial includes "There's That Woman Again," with Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce in the chief parts, and "Newsboys' Home," with Jackie Cooper heading the cast. The former film is concerned with a detective who finds his wife a considerable handicap in trying to unravel a puzzling crime. Margaret Lindsey, Tom Dugan and Stanley Ridges are among those in the cast.

In "Newsboys' Home" Jackie Cooper is a small town boy who seeks refuge in a home founded by a kindly newspaper publisher, and repays the aid that he received when the paper runs up against stiff competition, Wendy Barrie and Edmund Morris have parts.

A fashion forecast is an extra feature on the bill. Preview showings of "There's That Woman Again" are scheduled for seven and ten o'clock Friday night. The regular opening is Saturday morning.

'Going Places'

After several weeks of second-run pictures, the Paramount and Fenway have decided to turn over a new leaf for 1939 and are starting the year with a brace of new pictures. One of them, "Going Places," is concerned with the adventure of a young man who masquerades as a steeplechase rider. Dick Powell, Anita Louise, and Ronald Reagan have the chief parts, but place is found for Louis Armstrong and his trumpetings and for Maxine Sullivan's songs.

The second film, "Comet Over Broadway," based on a novel by Faith Baldwin, sets Kay Francis to work as an actress to earn the money needed to free her husband from prison. Though she achieves fame in her new career, she gives it all up when his release is secured. John Litel, Ian Hunter and Minna Gombell are in the cast.

Adventure Variously

Beside Blackstone with his tricks, the Keith Boston will have a double bill of feature films: "Adventure in Sahara," with Paul Kelly and Lorna Gray in a story of the French Foreign Legion, and "The Law West of Tombstone" with Harry Carey setting up a dictatorship of his own in the Old Wild West.

Short Subjects

The program at the South Station Theater starting Friday will include a Fitzpatrick color tour to Madeira, "Exposing the Fire Insurance Racket" in the "Crime Does Not Pay" series, Donald Duck and Popeye cartoons, Leon Errol comedy, "Fisherman's Paradise," Paula Stone musical, U. S. Navy service in a submarine, "Stranger Than Fiction," and latest newsreels.

Loretta Young
In "Kentucky," film in prospect at the Metropolitan starting Thursday.

Sacha Guitry
(Top) in "The Story of a Cheat," closing Saturday at the Fine Arts, and

Paulette Goddard and Luise Rainer
(below) in "Dramatic School," second feature impending at the State and Orpheum.

Toscanini Program Change

Instead of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, Arturo Toscanini will play two Wagner excerpts and an item by Ravel in the second half of his concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall next Tuesday evening. The substituted numbers are the "Waldweben" and Siegfried's Funeral Music from the "Ring," and Ravel's second "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite. The first half of the program, containing Weber's "Oberon" Overture and the Brahms Third Symphony, remains unchanged.

Plays Called Too Talkative

CHICAGO (AP)—Sir Cedric Hardwicke, distinguished English actor of stage and screen, suggests a few resolutions the theater and movies might make at the outset of the new year.

For one, he said, the theater might do more to encourage the art of acting and reduce the number of physically otiose plays.

"The tendency of playwrights," he asserted, "has been to take away to an increasingly large degree the validity of the actor. Plays are overwritten; the actor is becoming a mere talking machine.

"It has got to the point where one minor character in a verbose play, saying nothing at all, but merely getting up from his chair and slamming a door, is more effective, from the audiences' point of view, than six other more important characters speaking fluently—and interminably—in epigrams.

"So, for 1939, why not more of the art of acting, and less of the art of talking?"

Not Political Platform

"We must also stop using the theater as a political platform," Sir Cedric declared. "It's fatal, ultimately. It seems to me the essay, the press, and the rostrum are the proper places to expound political doctrines, whatever their nature.

"The theater should not deal in mass politics. It should deal in problems of the individual. The theater, I believe, should try more earnestly to interest audiences in the people —not the theories—of plays. Audiences must care desperately what happens to characters of a play, else that play is not a true success. If the characters are mere mouthpieces for ideas, audiences don't give a darn."

Sir Cedric continued, "I should like to see the screen advance its notion of the average intelligence a year or two. If it would jump that average from the mistakenly arrived at age of 12, to 16, it would be quite an accomplishment to the credit of 1939.

"Snow White" No Accident

"If the producers have any faith at all in the democratic ideal, their notion of the average age is utterly wrong, because the average age is that of the voter, too. Which would mean Americans were ruled by the 12-year-old intelligence."

The actor said he believed the theater, in all its divisions, "must retreat from life into something more imaginative.

"The world has become so dramatic that we have lost ground, and if we challenge life we are bound to suffer even greater losses.

"It was no accident that 'Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs' was phenomenally popular."

La Argentinita Seen in Madrid

"I first saw La Argentinita in the Teatro de Maravillas in Madrid in 1923," writes Paul H. Milton in Dance Magazine (November, 1937, issue). "I went once by accident, but returned 12 times by design, to watch her, in that dingy playhouse which was then Madrid's Number One Variety theater, do an inexhaustible series of dances and songs.

"With only the briefest waits between numbers, she would do a series of six or eight dances, emerging each time not only to different music and in a different costume altered even to hairdress, but different, too, as a person.

"She swung with masterly sureness from the gaiety of the Andalusian to the naïve charm of the Lagarterana, from the imposing dignity of the Aragonese, her own province, to the strange melancholy of Granada's Gypsies.

"Technicaly perfect without a doubt. But perfect also as to characterization, as to fidelity to the Spanish character in its many forms, varying vastly between the solemnity of the Bilbaino and the comic opera solemnity of the Valencian. Yet all rang true, for Spanish audiences accept no counterfeit. Madrid is the acid test for dancers."

"I didn't meet Argentinita in Spain, but I did in 1930 when she came to New York for an unfortunate appearance in a Broadway revue, where she no more belonged than did Alexandra Danilova in 'The Great Waltz.'

"I found a woman a mite shorter than I had supposed, with an olive-tinted, smooth skin, and positively enormous brown eyes shot with hazel. Her voice was free from the too-nasal quality which so frequently mars the timbre of the Spanish feminine voice. She punctuated her remarks in Castilian with delicate gestures of her hands; such movements form an inegral part of all Spanish conversation.

"She was born in Buenos Aires of Aragonese parents and went to Spain as a child. Her stage career has also embraced acting; she uses it with singing to enhance her dance characterizations."

La Argentinita will make her Boston début in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, giving a second performance on the following afternoon. She will be assisted by her dancing partners—Pilar Lopez, her sister, and Antonio de Triana—Carlos Montoya, guitarist, and Bogelio Machado, pianist.

Plays to Come

Victoria Regina — At the Shubert for one week starting Jan. 9. Helen Hayes and Werner Bateman as the Queen and her Prince Consort, returning for a second visit.

Stars in Your Eyes—at the Shubert on Jan. 17. Musical comedy by Arthur Schwartz and J. P. McEvoy, produced by Dwight Deere Wiman, with a cast including Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, and Tamara Toumanova.

Of Mice and Men — At the Plymouth starting Monday, Jan. 23.

Macbeth — At the Copley starting Monday, Jan. 31, in a production by the Federal Theater.

Susan and God—At the Shubert starting Feb. 13. Rachel Crothers' play with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal part.

I'd Rather Be Right — At the Boston Opera House starting Feb. 20. George M. Cohan returning for a second visit as Chief Executive of the nation.

News of the Stage

"Landscape" Closing

Elmer Rice's play, "American Landscape," which opened in Boston on Nov. 21, will close in New York Saturday night after 43 performances. It is the first of the Playwrights Company's productions to fall by the wayside.

Likewise ending its stay in New York at the end of this week is "Bachelor Born," the English comedy which visited Boston last season on its way to the metropolis. By Saturday it will have chalked up 398 performances. It is to go on tour starting in Washington on Jan. 23.

Parts and Players

Talk is heard in New York that Luise Rainer is being considered by Sidney Kingsley for a part in "The Outward Room," with Van Heflin sharing honors with her.

Donald Cook, who was seen here most recently in "American Landscape," is to have a conspicuous part in Samson Raphaelson's "Skylark," which is due to open in Boston in the spring with Gertrude Lawrence decorating the cast.

Degas Statue for Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

Boston has had a special feeling for the Modern French master, Edgar Degas. He was the first of Parisian innovators whom many of us could accept. His ballerinas and washer woman, his milliners and jockeys, have disclosed a new world of beauty, a novel decorative accent which is restful as it is original. Degas was a nobleman who would be a democrat. He dropped the ear marks of caste and was one with his forward looking fellow artists in a broadened outlook which carried them to horizons hitherto undreamed by painters. Degas pretended not to be a humanitarian. He declared he was interested only in technical considerations. Yet no one who examines his pictures can believe that he was wanting in sentiment, or that he did not feel sympathy with the less priviledged members of French society.

The Museum of Fine Arts adds a delightful item to its expanding collection of Degas' works. Already acquired are pastels of backstage views of ballerinas, the superb portrait of the Duke and Duchess of Morbilli, the small canvas of jockeys on the green. And, now, comes the rare and charming statuette in bronze, "La Grande Danseuse." Bostonians will smile when they encounter this small figure which embodies the assurance, and quaintness, the "awkwardness" and piquancy of Degas' ballerinas.

This portrait less than 40 inches high is one of 10 copies which were cast in 1921 from the original wax model that was exhibited at the Impressionist exhibition in 1880. Degas had made 72 wax and clay models, not as sculptural works but as practice sketches for his drawings. Herein we discover the persistence and thoroughness concealed in the artistry of his casual and impressionistic drawing. The statuettes are made accurately and with emphasis upon qualifying details. Here is tangible proof of the thoroughness of Impressionists, to disprove their reputation for superficiality and laziness. This Danseuse is portrayed with unmistakable likeness and yet the master always held to the demands of lineal design, to the illusion of movement, to the sense of transiency which Impressionists sought to express. The literalness carries to the net ballet skirt and the shiny time-worn satin ribbon which holds her plaited hair. The Boston Museum continues to grow in small statuary, and this is a most welcome addition.

Another recent accession is a painting by Giovanni Battista Piazzetta (1682-1754), of "Two Boys with a Basket." The subjects are taken from the peasantry of the Venetian mainland, and they are painted with full realistic form through typical late Italian modeling in deep shadow and warm light.

Providence Plantations Club

There is an interesting small exhibition on view at the Plantations Club in Providence, R. I. It consists of paintings of New England and Mexico by Robert Stevens, supplemented by interesting items of Mayan and Aztec Art.

The pictures are done in a spare style which has gained favor of late in America, and with an amiable illumination which is almost too soft and rosy at times. Nevertheless, Mr. Stevens speaks pictorially with conviction and point. His New England themes are among his best.

The Mexican handicraft consists of fragments of clay pottery and little figures and cult images. There are textiles, embroideries, plaques, and fragments of Aztec architecture. There is also an Aztec calendar, disc shape.

Music Notes

The St. Louis Symphony, under Vladimir Golschmann, will offer the first St. Louis hearing of the "Overture to a Comedy" by David Van Vactor, Northwestern University music instructor, at the concerts of Jan. 13 and 14. Born at Plymouth, Ind., Van Vactor is a flutist as well as composer and teacher. He has been a member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Golschmann's program also will include Moussorgsky's "A Night on Bald Mountain," De Falla's "Three Cornered Hat," and Brahms' Second Symphony.

The Cleveland Orchestra at its concerts of Jan. 12 and 14 under Dr. Artur Rodzinski, will play Beethoven's Symphony No. 7. Artur Rubenstein will play the Tchaikovsky Pianoforte Concerto No. 1. Dr. Rodzinski will open the program with a Sonata of Domenico Scarlatti, transcribed for modern orchestra by Rito Selvaggi, Director of Radio in Rome.

Permanent annual spring and fall opera seasons have been assured St. Louis, with the organization of the non-profit Civic Grand Opera Association. The association has no connection with any previous local opera groups. The first in the series is scheduled for next April, when three productions will be presented with casts from the Metropolitan. Laszlo Halasz, who was assistant conductor with Arturo Toscanini at the Salzburg Musical Festival, and Dr. Ernest Lert, Austrian stage director, now at the Metropolitan, have been engaged as musical director and stage director, respectively.

Two Sanromás to Play At Concert for Juniors

Jésús María Sanromá and his wife Mercedes Pasarell Sanromá, pianists, will be the soloists at the second of the Saturday Morning Junior Concerts by the Symphonic Ensemble of Boston, Russell Ames Cook, conductor, to be heard Jan. 14 at 10:30 o'clock in Sanders Theater, Harvard University.

They will take part in the Mozart Concerto in E flat for two pianos and orchestra, first movement, and they will also play, on one piano, a group of original compositions for four hands by Weber, Faure, Ravel, and Schumann.

The program includes the Purcell Suite for orchestra from "King Arthur"; "The Dargason" from St. Paul's Suite by Holst; Gibbons' "London Street Cries"; and the singing by the audience with orchestra accompaniment of the English folk song, "John Peel." The program will be for the benefit of the East End Union of Cambridge.

Miss Larrimore Coming

Francine Larrimore will be starred in a new play to be shown at the Wilbur for two weeks beginning Jan. 30. The play will be presented by the Shuberts, and bears the title of "For Proper Baptism." Miss Larrimore has not appeared on a Boston stage for several seasons.

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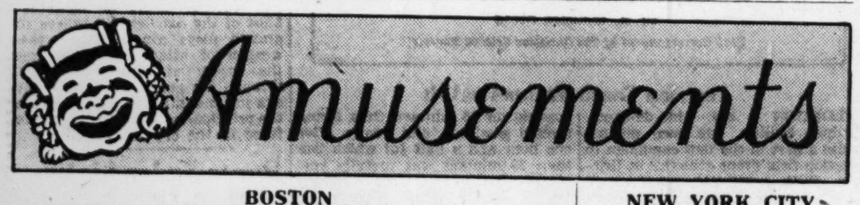

BOSTON

Thanks for Everything
Co-Feature "The Last Warning" Preston Foster
ADOLPHE MENJOU - JACK OAKIE
JACK HALEY - ARLEEN WHALEN
TONY MARTIN - BINNIE BARNES
KEITH MEMORIAL

AARON RICHMOND PRESENTS
ARGENTINITA and her Spanish Dancers
NEXT FRI. EVE. AND SAT. MAT. JAN. 6-7. JORDAN HALL: TICKETS NOW. $2.20 to 75c (inc. tax)
CROOKS Leading Tenor Met. Opera
REMAINING TICKETS At Jordan Hall (10:30 to 5:30) $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 (plus tax)

JOHN C. WILSON presents COMEDY SUCCESS—Last 6 Times PLYMOUTH—Evs. 8:30, Mat. Tom'w
"To the family, that dear octopus—from whose tentacles we never quite escape."
DEAR OCTOPUS
Comedy by DODIE SMITH
LUCILE WATSON ROSE HOBART LILLIAN GISH JACK HAWKINS
Evs. 8:30 $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 50c. $1.65. Sat. Mat. 50c, $2.20. Tax Inc.

SHUBERT One Week Only—Beginning Next Mon. Eve.
(Matinees Wed. and Sat.)
Triumphant Return Engagement
HELEN HAYES in GILBERT MILLER'S
Victoria Regina
SEATS NOW | EVES. $1.10 to $2.20 MATS. $1.10 to $2.75

STATE (formerly) ORPHEUM
2—Great Holiday Hits—2
OUT WEST WITH THE HARDYS
Lewis Stone • Mickey Rooney
Also: "Young Dr. Kildare" Lew Ayres

COPLEY THEATRE
A COMEDY OF PURITAN NEW ENGLAND
A MORAL ENTERTAINMENT
by Richard Ashbourn
EVENINGS at 8:30
FEDERAL THEATRE PROJECT (WPA)

SOUTH STATION
FLOYD GIBBONS OUR GANG & MAE BUSCH Featuring THE BULL
Selected MARCH of TIME REFUGEES
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
James Cagney—Pat O'Brien
"ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES"
Dick Powell—Olivia deHavilland
"HARD TO GET"

NEW YORK CITY
DENNIS O'KEEFE VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER KING ZORINA ALEZAR
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Child
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S New Farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

NEW YORK CITY
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evs. 8:30. Orch $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

★★★★ (Four Stars)—MANTLE, News
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed and ALL-STAR CAST
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3628
Evs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"A beautiful and deeply moving play."—LOCKRIDGE, Sun
AMERICAN LANDSCAPE
By ELMER RICE
CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. BRy. 9-0646
Evs. 8:30. Orch. $2.20; Balcony, $2.75 to $1.10. Wed. Mats. $2.20-$1.10. Sat. Mats., $2.75-$1.10.

Mats. WED. and SAT., $1.10 to $2.20
"Funnier than the Pulitzer Prize"—Gene Nathan
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
ELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Evs $1.10-$3.30 ex Sat., hol. eves and hols.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:30—Orch. $4.40; Balcony $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

Last 3 Weeks
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 8:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. Lac. 4-4664
EVENINGS at 8:30 Mat. Sats. 1 p.m. to 5:15

"KENTUCKY"
in Glorious Technicolor
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m.
ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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Boys' & Girls' Tailors
Shirt & Shoe Makers
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Insurance Company of North America
Founded 1792
PHILADELPHIA
Surplus to Policyholders
Over $67,000,000
Any Agent or Broker can get you a North America Policy
PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE

BY SEA TO FLORIDA
A wonderfully restful voyage over blue Atlantic waters aboard a large, modern liner. An economical trip, too, for the fares include spacious stateroom accommodations, delicious meals and a host of diversions.
Frequent regular sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Baltimore to Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami.
Through fares via ship and rail to various Florida cities.
A number of attractive all-expense cruises covering hotel reservations, sightseeing, etc.
For full information, apply any authorized tourist agency, or Merchants & Miners Line Office in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk, Newport News, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville, West Palm Beach, St. Petersburg, Orlando or Miami.
MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day 1,157,660
1939 volume to date 1,157,660
1938 volume to date 1,858,750

Market Leaders Up Fractions To About 2 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Stock market leaders pushed ahead fractions to 2 points or more today in a wide rally that followed an opening dip.

Near the fifth hour, after President Roosevelt's message to Congress had been made public, prices were at or near their best for the day. While some brokers described the message as "constructive," volume on the trading floor remained moderate.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,500,000 shares.

In boardrooms the rally was taken as evidence yesterday's shakedown had exhausted most of the profit realization due after the year-end lift and that legislation in view at Washington might be expected to benefit business.

Active on the upside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Delaware & Hudson, General Motors, Chrysler, Paramount, Celanese, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, United Aircraft, Douglas and Montgomery Ward.

Down a trifle were American Can, Western Union, American Smelting and du Pont.

Higher in the curb were Aluminum Co. of America, Colts Firearms, Montgomery Ward "A," and Atlantic & Pacific.

Bonds Advance

The bond market moved upward today, with gains of fraction to 1 or more points among the leaders.

Traders attributed advancing prices to new year investment demand, coupled with hopes for more business improvemnt in the initial 1939 quarter.

Some issues went to new highs for the current forward movement—a long rise which got under way last September.

U. S. Governments were firm, with Treasurys generally showing gains ranging up to six thirty-seconds of a point.

Rails, utilities and industrial all joined in the session's gains. Up 1 to around 2 going into the final hour were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Southern Railway 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s (May), and Western Union 5s of '51.

Among the foreigns, Polish 8s of '50 were around 3 ahead.

Railroad Passenger Revenue Decreases Sharply in Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported a sharp decrease in railroad passenger revenues in the third quarter of 1938, compared with the same period last year. Decreases were shown for all sections of the country.

Passenger revenues for the quarter (July, August and September), exclusive of commutation, totaled $98,430,780. They totaled $112,027,323 for the corresponding quarter in 1937.

Despite increased coach fares, revenues fell off substantially in the eastern district. The totals were $51,177,579 this year and $59,090,525 last year, with receipts from both coaches and parlor and sleeping cars showing decrease.

Coach fares were increased from 2 cents to 2.5 cents a mile in the east last July. Reports recently have been heard in railroad circles that the eastern carriers were considering returning to the 2-cent fare.

Oil Production Drops During Week

TULSA (AP)—Decreases in production in all major fields except the east brought the nation's crude oil output down 250,858 barrels daily during the week ending Dec. 31 to a daily average of 3,206,827 barrels, the Oil and Gas Journal reported.

Texas accounted for most of the decrease.

East Texas was down 72,706 barrels daily to 373,339 and State of Texas decreased 190,577 barrels daily to 1,269,542. Oklahoma production dropped 1,925 to 421,925.

Louisiana declined 2,133 barrels daily to 260,014. California was down 44,550 to 614,750 and Kansas dropped 7,900 to 149,100.

Eastern states including Illinois and Michigan increased 4,267 barrels daily to 276,416. The Rocky Mountain section declined 5,590 to 67,260.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Weakness in sterling exchange checked price movements in the stock market today. Small improvements were registered in the mining group and oils were firm on satisfactory dividend announcements. Other sections were mixed. Japanese bonds sold off on news of the Cabinet's resignation.

Paris: The Bourse closed quiet and irregular today. Bank of France lost about 150 francs. The international group was mixed. Suez Canal finishing unchanged while Royal Dutch declined more than 100 francs. Rentes lost 10 to 115 centimes.

Liverpool: Wheat futures moved in a narrow range today closing ¼d to ⅝d higher. Fair milling inquiry for actuals in anticipation of large flour bookings was reflected in early steadiness and checked selling pressure.

Cotton closed 1 point lower to 1 higher. Values were easy early under Bombay and local liquidation. The decline at New York contributed to unsettlement but prices firmed later on local covering.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.45. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 46.40; forward 46.55. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.85-90; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Quicksilver 77.00-80.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅝
123¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	43	43	43	Dec 31
12¼	6¼	Adams Exp (.30e)	6	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	21	21	21	Dec 31
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.60)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	65⅝	64¼	65	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Wsp El Appl	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 3
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	8	10	10	10	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	18	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	1	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	6¾	Alleghany pf $30 ww	17	14⅞	13½	14½	+ ⅝
17¾	8	Alleghany pf $40 ww	8	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅝
31½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	18⅞	18	18	Jan 3
39¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	21	28¼	27	28	+1¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	193	191	191	Jan 3
13¾	7	Allied Kid (⅝)	2	12¾	12¼	12⅝	Dec 29
14⅝	8¼	Allied Mills (⅝e)	8	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	25	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
70¼	38	Allied Bk pf (5)	4	62	62	62	+ ⅛
55¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	42	48	47	48	+ ⅝
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 3
3¾	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 3
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 3
78	56	Amerada Corp (2)	4	69	68½	69	— ½
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
43¼	19	Am Bk Note (.10g)	6	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	1	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	31	54½	52	54	+ 2⅛
105½	70¼	Am Can (4)	6	100¾	100	100	— ⅝
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	— ⅝
54¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	42	35	33⅝	34⅝	+1
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	15	54½	53½	54¼	+1¼
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	47	24½	23½	24¼	+ ¾
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	122¾	122¾	122¾	Jan 3
9¼	4½	Am Colortype	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Dec 30
15	9	Am Coml Alcohol	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	9	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	72	5⅝	5	5½	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
8¼	3¼	Am & For Power	13	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
107¼	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
12¾	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (¾k)	1	31	31	31	Jan 3
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45½	45¼	44¾	
3¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	Dec 30
16¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	Dec 30
8¾	4⅛	Am International	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
30⅝	12¾	Am Locomotive	24	30¼	28¾	30	+ ⅞
79	44	Am Locomot pf	4	79½	78¾	79	+ ⅜
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Metal	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	2	39½	39	39	—1
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	19	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
47⅞	19	Am P&L $6pf(¾k)	14	41⅜	40⅞	41	
41½	16½	Am P&L $5pf(⅝k)	16	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	97	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
24½	13¼	Am Roll Mill	84	22¾	21⅜	22¼	+ ¾
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	72½	72	72½	— ½
20¾	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	6	15	14⅞	15	
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
58⅜	28½	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	23	53¾	51¼	53	+1
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	133½	133½	133½	+ ⅜
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
40¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	18	41	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	5	8⅞	8½	8¾	
19	12	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
31	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	22	22	22	
117½	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	91½	91½	91½	Jan 3
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
150¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	150½	149¾	150⅝	+1
88¼	58	Am Tob B (5)	12	89¼	88¼	89¼	Jan 3
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	4	147	147	147	—1
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	20	8¾	⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
16½	6	Am Water Wks	36	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
8	3¼	Am W W 1 pf (.6)	1	8	8	8	+3½
45	23¾	Am Woolen	6	8½	8¼	8½	
9⅝	4¾	Am Woolen pf	1	41¾	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc Le&S	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
42⅛	21	Am Zinc pf (.|se)	1	33	33	33	Dec 22
64¾	29	Anaconn W & C	158	36⅝	34¼	35¼	+ ⅞
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	5	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+2⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	12	20¼	19½	20	+ ⅜
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan 3
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jan 3
103¾	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Dec 28
7	3½	Armour Ill	45	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
13	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	2	50¼	48	50	+3
59¾	24½	Armour Ill pf	1	6 5	65	65	+8
13	5½	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	3	58	57¼	57⅝	+1¼
8¾	2½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	11	11	10¾	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Artloom Corp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	69½	69	69½	Dec 29
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec 30
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	52	42⅝	40½	42	+1½
72	40	Atch T&SF pf (3½e)	8	69¼	67¾	69¼	+1¾
30	14	Atl Coast Line	31	29¾	28⅝	29¼	+ ¾
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 3
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Ln pf	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
27¾	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec 24
97¼	53¼	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	37	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
48½	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅛
68	38	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	4	66¾	66¾	66¾	Jan 3
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Dec 27
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	7	4	3¾	3⅝	Jan 3
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	8	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	108	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
68½	36⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	70	63½	61¾	63¼	+1⅝
12½	7⅝	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	3	4¼	4	4	Jan 3
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	24½	23¾	24½	+1⅝
36½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	3	28½	28½	28½	Jan 3
60¾	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	4	59½	59	59⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	10⅝	Clueti Peabody(.80e)	11	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	131½	131½	131½	
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (⅝a)	11	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102¾	102¼	103¾	Dec 29
39⅝	13½	Collins & Alk (1¼e)	9	35¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
23½	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	9	23½	21⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
23¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	22	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅝
23¾	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	13	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅝
9¼	3½	Colum Gas & El	38	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	75	75	75	+ ⅛
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	25½	Col Pict pf (2½)	9	29¾	28½	29¼	+ ⅛
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	93	93	93	
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	14	54⅞	54⅜	54¾	+ ⅜
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Dec 28
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	Dec 29
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	2	109¾	109½	109½	Dec 30
12¾	5½	Comi Solvents	88	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
2¼		Com'with & South	52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	25	Com & So pf (¾k)	8	47⅛	46	47¼	+ ⅛
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	80	27½	27¼	27½	+1½
9¼	3⅝	Conde Nast	21	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+1
29¾	15	Congol Nairn (⅝e)	12	30	29¼	30	+ ⅛
8¾	4¼	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	24	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅝
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 30
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	70	31½	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅝
104	88¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	8	102½	101⅝	102⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Consol Flim Ind	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12¼	4½	Cons Flim Ind pf(1e)	4	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	Consol Laundries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 3
10⅝	7	Consol Oil (.80)	18	9¼	9	9	
7½	2½	Consol R & Cuba pf	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	3	15½	14	15½	Dec 29
95¾	72	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95	95	95	+ ⅛
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	19	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
26⅞	8¾	Cont Bak A	18	20⅜	19½	20	+ ⅝
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	30	3	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	93	93	93	Dec 29
49	37½	Cont Can (2e)	19	44	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Dec 30
11¾	6	Cont Diam Fiber	16	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	28	34⅜	34	34	— ⅜
3½	⅞	Cont Motors	163	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	29	31	30	31	+ ⅛
29¾	10	Cont Steel (1e)	18	29	28½	29	+2⅜
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	9	66½	66¼	66½	
177	162	Corn Products pf (7)	2	176½	176½	176½	+1¼
53⅝	23¼	Coty Inc	19	44	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	25	37¾	36½	37¾	+ ⅝
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	9	110	109½	109½	+ ⅛
29½	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½g)	7	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
43¾	32¼	Crown Cork & S	6	41¼	40	40	— ⅝
40	29	Crown C pf ww (2½)	1	38¾	38½	38½	Dec 22
37¾	25½	Crown C pf xw (2½)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jan 3
15½	7½	Crown Zeller (½g)	10	14¾	14	14¼	+ ⅜
44¾	19¼	Crucible Steel	81	47¾	45⅜	46¾	+ ⅝
94½	70	Crucible Steel pf	1	91	91	91	Jan 3
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
21⅝	12	Cudahy Pack	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
8¾	4¾	Curtis Publishing	5	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
56	35	Curtis Pub pf	1	67	67	67	
7¾	3½	Curtiss-Wright	186	7¼	7	7⅛	
28¼	12⅝	Curtiss-Wr A (1e)	38	27½	26⅞	27¼	— ⅛
29¼	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	12	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅝

D

8¾	4½	Davega Stores	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
17¾	13¼	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Dec 2
11¾	6¼	Davison Chem	3	8⅜	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅜	Deere & Co (1.35e)	48	20⅝	19⅞	20½	+ ⅝
25	19⅜	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17	9	Delsel-Wem-G(1¼e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
5½	7½	Del & Hudson	110	25¼	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅜
8¾	4	Del Lack & West	54	8¼	7¾	8	+ ⅜
9⅝	3¾	Den & Rio G W pf	8	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
115¾	76	Detroit Edison (2g)	4	118½	118½	118½	+1⅛
30⅞	20¾	Diam Match (1¼a)	42	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
11	5	Diam T Motor	5	42	42	42	
13¼	11	Distil Corp-Seag (2)	6	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
91⅜	65½	Dist Corp pf ww (5)	2	90	89¾	90	+ ⅜
17	8½	Dixie-Vortex (¼g)	1	86	86	86	Dec 31
25¼	13	Doehler Die Cast	1	12½	12½	12¾	Jan 3
14⅞	37½	Dome Mines (1g)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Dominion Stores	1	32½	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
80¾	31	Douglas Air (3e)	75	5½	5½	5½	Dec 31
161	87½	Dow Chem (3)	3	77½	75½	77	+ ⅝
24½	15	Dresser Mfg A	1	134	132¼	134	+1¾
14	8½	Dresser Mfg B	2	24	24	24	+ ⅝
19⅝	1¾	Dunhill Int	1	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
12	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	6	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅜
154¾	90½	du Pont de N (3¾e)	1	167¼	165¾	167¼	+ ⅛
138¾	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	4	138	138	138	Jan 3
90½	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	2	120	120	120	Dec 30

E

17¾	13¾	Eastern Air Lines	15	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	13	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
187	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	9	186	184	186	+1¼
25⅜	10½	Eaton Mfg	21	25¼	24¼	25⅛	+ ⅜
2		Eitingon Schild	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	2½	El & Mus Ind (.09e)	9	2½	2½	2½	
34¼	13¼	El Auto Lite (1e)	30	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+1⅜
15¼	6	Elec Boat (.60e)	97	15⅝	14⅜	15⅛	+ ¼
14	6⅛	El Power & Lt	34	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
41⅜	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	1	33	33	33	
46½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	6	38¼	37	38¼	+1
38	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	7	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
3¾	½	Elk Horn Coal	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2¼	1⅜	Elk Horn Coal pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
29½	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	7	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
45⅛	33	Endicott-Johns (3)	1	41¾	41½	41½	Dec 31
10½	2½	Eng Pub Service	23	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
71	38¾	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Dec 30
72½	40	Eng P S $5½ pf(5½)	1	71½	71½	71½	Dec 30
72	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	1	71½	70½	70½	Oct 28
19½	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	2	78	78	78	Dec 27
27¼	1¼	Equit Off Bldg	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
6¼	1½	Erie R R	83	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7	1½	Erie 1 pf	42	5½	4¾	5⅜	+ ⅛
6	2½	Erie 2 pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	2½	Eureka V Cleaner	24	5⅛	4¼	5¼	+1⅛
16	5¼	Evans Products	12	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
35	8	Ex-Cell-O (.60e)	22	13¾	3	23¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Exchange Buffet	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛

F

43	19½	Fairbanks Morse	9	43¼	42½	42¾	+ ⅜
36¾	22½	Fajardo Sugar (4)	6	29½	29	29½	+1
16⅜	6⅞	Fed Lt & Trac (1¼e)	2	15	14½	14½	Dec 31
133	o23¼	Fed Mng & Smelt	1	107	107	107	Dec 21
99½	96½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99¼	M'y17
5¾	2½	Fed Mot Truck	81	5¾	4¾	5⅝	+ ⅝
4¾	1¾	Fed Screw Works	3	3¾	3½	3¾	
2½	1	Fed Wat Svc A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
28	12¼	Federat D Strs(1¼e)	6	25⅜	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
69⅝	67¾	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	3	67	67	67	
24¼	22½	Fid P Fire Ins(1.60a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jan 3
26½	16¼	Firestone T&R(¾g)	49	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
100	78	First T & R pf (6)	2	99½	98¾	98½	Dec 28
63¼	74½	First Nat Strs (5g)	6	43⅜	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅝
31¼	10⅞	Flintkote (.60e)	38	31½	30¾	31¼	+1⅛
19½	19¾	Florence Stove		15¾	15¼	15¾	Dec 30
1	15	Florsheim Shoe A (1)	1	18	18	18	
4⅜	1¾	Follansbee Bros	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7¼	19	Food Machine (1)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
19⅝	11	Foster Wheeler	17	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Francisco Sugar	4	3¾	3¼	3¼	Jan 3
12	19⅞	Freeport Sulph (2)	5	29½	29	29⅝	— ⅛

G—H

3⅞	1¼	Gabriel Co A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	3½	Gair (Robert)	4	4	3¾	3¾	Jan 3
18	10	Gair (Robert) pf	1	12½	12½	12½	
8½	4½	Gar Wood Ind	2	7	6¾	7	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Per Capita Income in 1937 $46 Above 1936

WASHINGTON—During the year 1937 the per capita income in the United States was $540 and compares with $494 in 1936 and the record level of $668 in 1929, according to a 10-year study of the national income by the Department of Commerce just released.

The total national income in 1937 was $63,500,000,000, a gain of 10 per cent over 1936, but a decline from the record total of $81,100,000,000 in 1929.

Wholesale Prices Up

Fluctuations in the quantity of goods and services produced, continues the report, although not subject to precise measurement, were obviously of much less magnitude than the variations in dollar income. The decline of 50 per cent in the national income from 1929 to 1932 was accompanied by a 32 per cent drop in the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index and a 20 per cent drop in the bureau's cost of living index. Also, subsequent to 1932, wholesale prices and living costs increased along with the gain in income, the report stated.

In 1937, the report continued, the national income was 14 per cent below that of 1929, compared with decline of 9 per cent in wholesale prices and 15 per cent in the cost of living. These indicated real income in 1937 closely approximating that of 1929, according to the department's analysis, which also called attention to the fact that the population of the nation increased by nearly eight million, or 6 per cent, from 1929 to 1937. The report stated further:

"Commodity-producing industries, which include manufacture, agriculture, mining, contrast construction, and electric light and power and manufactured gas, accounted for less than 40 per cent of the total national income in 1937. The commodity-handling industries, which include transportation and trade, contributed nearly 20 per cent to the national total. The service-creating industries, including communication, finance, government service, and miscellaneous, accounted for the balance.

"The incidence of the depression from 1929 to 1932, as well as the recovery subsequent to 1932, was most pronounced in the commodity-producing industries. The manufacturing industry accounted for 24 per cent of the national income in both 1929 and 1937, as compared with only 14.1 per cent in 1932. Government service, excluding work-relief activities, contributed 8.1 per cent in 1929, 16.8 per cent in 1932, and 10.9 per cent in 1937.

Rise in Income

"The national income, or income produced, was slightly greater than income paid out in 1937, thus revealing positive business savings. The fluctuations in the national income are generally wider than those in income paid out.

"From 1929 to 1932, income paid out fell slightly less than $30,000,000,000; whereas income produced declined $41,000,000,000. In 1929, positive business savings of $2,500,000,000 were recorded, as compared with negative business savings of $9,000,000,000 in 1932.

"Total compensation of employees accounted for 67.4 per cent of income paid out in 1937. This compares with 65.6 per cent in 1929, and 64.4 per cent in 1932. The proportion which interest represents of the national income increased substantially from 1929 to 1932, and then decreased to approximately the same proportion in 1937, as in 1929. Dividends, on the other hand, declined substantially in relative importance from 1929 to 1933 and increased thereafter."

Business Personals

Spencer Trask & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Reginald C. Foster has retired as a partner of the firm and that José C. Harris has been appointed resident manager of the Boston office. Mr. Harris became associated with Spencer Trask & Co. following the withdrawal from business early last year of the firm of Blake Brothers (A) Co., of which he had been managing partner in Boston for eight years.

Announcement is made of the formation of S. F. Schleisner Company, New York, to specialize in Central European inland and currency payments, registered mark travelers checks, letters of credit, foreign bonds and stocks, etc. Mr. Schleisner was at one time Vice President of American Foreign Banking Corporation and manager of the foreign remittance department of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and was more recently associated with M. S. Wien & Co.

Goodbody & Co. announce that Frank D. Ruppert, formerly Agricultural Economist for Case, Pomeroy Company, Inc., has become associated with them in the Commodity Department of their Main Office.

Albert E. Marshall has been elected president of Rumford Chemical Works of East Providence, R. I., effective as of Jan. 1. Mr. Marshall became affiliated with the company in 1927 as consultant engineer.

Hornblower & Weeks have announced the addition to their staff of William R. White. Mr. White recently has been engaged in corporate research work and trade surveys. Prior to this, Mr. White served as financial news editor of the New York Evening Post, and has been associated with several other New York newspapers.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, Jan. 4. (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Jan. 2 (in thousands of reichsmarks): Notes in circulation, 8,222,600, increase 586,200; gold 70,700, unchanged; foreign currency reserves 5,500, decrease 300; other bills of exchange and checks 8,244,000, increase 885,200; other daily maturing obligations 1,527,600, increase 445,400; advances 44,800, decrease 11,100; investments 586,800, increase 100; ratio of gold and foreign currency to sight liabilities 7 per cent. Rate of discount 4 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 43-40 June	105	105	105
2	3¼s 31-41 Mch	106.26	106.26	106.26
1	3¼s	107.16	107.16	107.16
16	2¼s 45-43	109.29	109.28	109.28
16	2¼s 46-44	110.3	110.2	110.3
1	3s-54-44	114.21	114.17	114.21
10	2¼s 47-45	107.7	107.7	107.7
10	2½s 45	106.16	106.14	106.16
1	3¼s 56-46	113.20	113.20	113.20
25	3s 48-46	108.29	108.29	108.29
1	4¼s 52-47	119.3	119.3	119.3
3	2¾s 51-48	105.25	105.25	105.25
1	2½s 48	105.9	105.9	105.9
5	2½s 53-49	102.24	102.24	102.24
1	2½s 52-50	102.25	102.25	102.25
2	2¾s 54-51	104.7	104.7	104.7
3	3s 55-51	107.8	107.7	107.8
47	2¾s 50-55	104.23	104.22	104.23
9	2¾s 59-56	103.16	103.13	103.16
22	2¾s 65-60	102.26	102.24	102.25
8	2¾s 63-58	103	102.30	102.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

8	3s 49-44	106.30	106.30	106.30

Home Owners' Loan

1	2¼s 49-39	102.12	102.12	102.12
1	2¼s 44-42	104.11	104.11	104.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s 48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
16	Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	104¼	104	104¼
6	Alleghany cv 5s 44	83	81⅛	83
7	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
13	Am & For P0s 2030	110⅝	109¾	109¾
1	AmIGChem cv 5½s 49	53	52½	53
5	Am Int 5½s 49	101⅛	101⅛	101½
13	Am T&T 3½s 61	102½	102¼	102½
27	Am T&T 3½s 66	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
28	Am T&T 3½s 61	105¾	105½	105½
8	Anaconda Cp 4½s 50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3	Arm Del 4s 57	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8	AT&SF 4s 95	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Arm Del 4s 55	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
11	AT&SF aj 4s 95	98	97¾	97¾
10	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	90½	90½	90½
5	AT&SF aj 4s 98 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A2 62	90½	90½	90½
10	A C Line 1st 4s 52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	A C Line 4½s 64	85¼	85¼	85¼
9	A C Line 5s 45	69	69	69
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	77¾	77½	77¾
4	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	36	35½	35½
3	Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	31	31	31
20	Atl Refin 3s 53	53½	53½	53½
88	B&O rfg 6s'95	104¾	104¾	104¾
16	B&O 1st 5s'48	22¾	21¼	22¼
5	B&O rfg 5s'95	57½	56	57½
1	B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	21¾	21¾	21¾
56	B&O 5s'96 F	21	21	21
41	B&O 5s 2000 D	20¾	18½	20¼
41	B&O 5s 200 D	19¾	18⅝	19½
5	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	19¾	18⅝	19½
182	B&O cv 4½s'60	19¼	19¼	19¼
15	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	14½	13¾	14¼
4	B&O 4s'48	14¾	14¼	14¼
11	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	56	56	56
18	B&O 5s 95 W '50	46	45	46
18	B&O 5s SW '50 ct	36⅝	35¼	36⅛
4	B&O 4s T C '59	36½	36½	36½
15	Bang&Aroo cn 4s'51	38⅝	38	38⅝
2	Bang&Ar cv 4s'51 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Bang & Aroo 5s'43	100	99¾	100
3	Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	107½	107¾	107½
5	Beth Stl 4¼s'65	118¼	117¾	118¼
39	Beth Stl 3¼s'66	107	106⅞	107
40	Beth Stl 3½s'52	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
35	Boston&Me 5s'67	100¼	100	100¼
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	28⅝	27½	28⅝
20	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	109	108½	109
4	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	74½	74⅜	74½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	107	107	107
3	Brown Shoe 3¼s'50	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	106½	106½	106½
11	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	52¾	52¾	52¾
1	Can Sou 5s '62	92½	92½	92½
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	95½	95½	95½
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	114¾	114¾	114¾
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	118⅝	118⅛	118⅝
5	Can Nor 6½s'46	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞
3	Can Pac 5s '54	123¾	123¼	123¾
1	Can Pac 4½s'46	99¼	98¾	98¾
1	Can Pac 4½s'60	98¼	98¼	98¼
9	Can Pac 4½ perp	91½	91½	91½
2	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	81½	80¾	81½
10	Cen of Ga 5½s'59	89½	89½	89½
34	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6½	6¾	6½
8	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	6½	6¾	6½
1	Cen Il EG 5s'51	12	11¾	12
6	Cen New Eng 4s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Cen Pac 5s'60	36	36	36
1	Cen Pac 1st4s'49	76	60¼	60¼
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	76	75¾	76
2	Cen RRNJ 5s '87	71	71	71
12	Certain-td 5½s'48	25⅝	25¾	25⅝
1	C & Ohio cn 5s'39	81	80	81
1	C&O 4½s 92	101½	101½	101½
4	C&O 2½s'96D	118¾	118¾	118¾
15	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Ch & Alton 3s '49	96¼	96	96¼
2	Ch & Q gen 4s '58	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2	C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	99	98¾	99
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '34	100	100	100
33	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	22¼	21½	21½
81	Chi Gt West 4s '59	24⅞	23⅝	24⅜
1	Chi Ind & L 5s '47	14	14	14
136	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11	10½	10⅝
11	CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	10½	10½	10⅝
44	CM & SP 4¾s '89 F	28	27	28
23	CM & SP 4½s '89 C	28½	27½	28
2	CM & SP 4½s '89 E	27½	27½	28½
56	CM & SP gen 4½s '89	28	27½	28
28	CM & SP 3¾s '89 B	25	24½	25
11	Chi & N W 6½s '36	20	20	20
1	Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	11¾	11¾	11¾
7	Chi & N W 4¾s '87	19	18¾	19
176	Chi & N W cv 4¾s'49	16½	16½	16½
4	Chi & N W 4½s 2037 C	5¾	5¾	5¾
11	Chi & N W 3½s '87	16	16	16
3	Chi & N W 3½s '87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
12	C R I & P 4½s '52 A	9	9	9
52	C R I & P cv 4½s'60	4	4	4
4	C R I & P 4s '88	18¼	17¾	18¼
15	C R I & P rfg 4s '88 reg	15½	15½	15½
2	C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	8⅞	8	8⅞
1	C St L & NO Mem 4s '51	60	60	60
1	CT Hte & Erie rfg 5s '60	56¾	56	56¾
1	CT H & SE inc 5s '60	46½	46½	46½
29	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106	106	106
1	Cin Leb&N 4s '42	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	CinUnTerm 3s '57	108	108	108
27	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109	109	109
7	ClevUnTerm 5s'72	89	88¾	89
11	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79	78½	79
11	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	75¼	74¾	75¼
1	Col & So 4th '80	60½	60½	60½
34	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	44¼	43¾	44¼
15	Colmbia G 5s 1961	93¾	93¾	94
6	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	93½	92½	93½
2	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'49	104	104	104
15	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	106½	106½	106½
4	Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	108¾	108¾	108¾
17	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	109½	109¼	109½
13	Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8	Con Edis 1st 4s'48	107¾	107½	107½
8	Con Edis 3½s'58	106¾	106¾	106¾
47	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	106¼	106	106¼
1	Consum Pow 3¾s'65	103¾	103½	103¾
37	Consumers Oil 2¾s'48	108	108	108
1	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s'42	108	108	108
4	Cuba RR 7½s'46	33¼	33¼	33¼
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	44	44	44
64	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	38¼	38¼	38¼
33	D & R G 4s '36	63	62	63
19	D & R G W 5s '55	15	14¾	15
12	D & R G 5s '55 Asd	6	5¾	6
19	D & R G West 5s '78	5½	5½	5½
2	D Moin & Ft D4s'35ct	10¼	9⅞	10¼
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	35¾	35¾	35¾
1	Det Ed 4s '65	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Dull Missabe&I 3½s'62	111½	111½	111½
8	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	105½	105½	105½
6	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	111	111	111
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	86	86	86
16	Erie rfg 5s '67	46	45	46
62	Erie rfg 5s '75	14	13¾	14
22	Erie 1st 4s '96	14	13¾	13¾
19	Erie gen lien 4s '96	44	43	44
3	Erie cv 4s '53 A	22	21½	22
9	Erie & Jer 6s '55	20¾	20¾	20¾
1	Erie Gene 6s '57	43¼	42½	43¼
6	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	43	43	43
27	Fla E Cst 5s '74	104½	104½	104½
3	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	64½	64½	64½
38	Gen Cable 5½s'47	105	105	105
6	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Gen Mot Accept 3¼'51	106¾	106¾	106¼
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10	Goodrich 4½s'56	63	63	63
5	Goodrich 6s '45	100	99¾	100
4	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	100½	100¼	100¼
4	GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	84¼	84¼	84¼
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103½	103½	103½
5	Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	98	97¼	98
17	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83¼	83¼	83¼
17	Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	83½	82¾	83¼
63	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101⅞	101½	101⅞
23	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99⅞	98½	99⅞
2	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	87½	86¾	87¼
1	Gulf M & N 5s '50	75¼	74¾	75¼
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	69	69	69
1	Hackens Wat 4s '52	31-32	31-32	31-32
24	Hocky V 4½s'99	118	118	118
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	36	35½	36
4	Hud&Manh rfg 5s '57	124	124	124
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	45	44½	45
11	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	13¾	12¾	13¾
16	Ill Cen 4s '53	111¾	111¾	111¾
16	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	58¼	58⅛	58⅛
49	Ill Cen 4s '66	61	60½	60½
5	Ill Cen 5s '55	53¾	53	53¾
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 9	70	68¼	70
20	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 D	59	58	59
11	Ill Steel 4½s '50	54½	54½	54½
3	Ind Nat Gas 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
9	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	93	93	93
13	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	108⅛	108	108
2	Int Gt ... or 1st 6s '52	63¼	63	63
8	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	20½	20½	20½
1	Int Gt Nor8s'56C	20	20	20
2	IntHydro El cv 6s 44	20	20	20
1	Int Mer Mar 4½s'52	75¾	74¾	75¼
1	Int Paper 5s '55	55	55	55
1	Int Paper 5s '47	94½	94	94
2	Int Rys C A 6½s'47	99½	99½	99½
15	Int T&T 4½s'39	88½	89¼	89¼
18	Int T&T 5s '55	67½	67	67¼
3	James P&Clea 4s'59	70¾	69¾	70¼
1	KCFtS&Mem 4s'36	52½	52½	52½
10	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	38½	38½	38½
15	K G South 5s '50	35	34½	35
8	K C South 3s '50	70½	70½	70½
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	100	100	100
12	Kresge Found 3¼s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Lac Gas 5½s '53	100¼	100¼	100¼
26	Lac Gas 5s '39	46	46	46
1	L S &M B 3½s '97	48	48	48
2	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	25½	25½	25½
4	Leh C&N 6½s '54A	56	56	56
3	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	40	40	40
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003 ast	20	20	20
24	Leh Val 4s 2003	19¼	19¼	20

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 and	19½	19½	19½
16	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	81¾	81¾	81¾
5	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82	82	82
1	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	103½	103½	103½
1	Lou&N 3s 2003 B	87½	87½	87½
5	Louis & N un 4s '40	106	106	106
9	Louis & N 1st4s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
24	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	80	79	80
16	Maine Cen 4s '45	70	69½	70
2	Manati Sug 4s '57	60½	60½	60½
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90	29	29	29
28	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	31½	30	30½
4	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	28½	28	28½
1	MetWBideECh4s'38	104	103½	103½
13	MKT&SSMar 5½s '49	89¾	89¾	89¾
4	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8	8	8
5	Mo-Ill 5 '50	55	54	55
13	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	37½	36¾	37½
12	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17½	16¾	16¾
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	32	32	32
14	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	31½	31	31½
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	4¼	4	4¼
1	Mo Uac 5s '65 A	21¼	21¼	21¼
27	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¼	20¾	21¼
25	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21½	20¾	21½
16	Mo Pac 5s '80H	21½	20¾	21½
2	Mo Pas 5s H 80 ct	21½	20¾	21½
75	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20¾	20¾	20¾
24	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20¾	20¾	21¼
8	Mo&O Monte 5s '47	6¼	6	6¼
18	Mob & O 4½s '68	22	21¾	22
2	MonWPa Pb8v4½s'60	27½	27½	27½
18	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	108	108	108
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	97	96¾	97
3	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	52	52	52
3	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	45½	45½	45½
11	MountSt T&T 3¼s'69	45½	45½	45½
17	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106	106	106
4	Nat Dist Prd 4¼s'45	104	103¾	104
2	Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	106	106	106
5	Natl Steel 4s '65	105	105	105
2	New Eng T&T5s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
13	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	124¾	124¾	124¾
3	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	103¼	103	103
10	N Orl&NE 4½s'52	104	104	104
1	N Ori Term 4s'53	54	53¾	54
2	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	70	70	70
3	NO Tex&M 4½s'56	38¾	38¾	38¾
53	NYC Rfg 5s 2013	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
20	NYC 4½s 2013 A	64½	63	64½
15	NYC 3¾s '46	60⅜	59	60⅜
31	NYC cv 3½s'52	78¼	78¼	78¼
29	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60¼	58⅜	60¼
7	NYC&HR 3½s '97	84	83¼	84
11	NYCh&StL 5s'74A	63	62	62¾
2	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	54	53	54
2	NY Ch&StL 4s'46	77½	76½	76½
2	NY ConnRR4½s'53	105	105	105
2	NY G El&P 4s '49	116¾	116¾	116¾
6	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17	16¼	17
6	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	26½	26¾	26¾
10	NYNH&H 4½s'67	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	8	8	8
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	8	8	8
4	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8	8	8
2	NY Ry 6s '58 st	8	8	8
18	NY Steam 3½s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Niag Spa Su 5s '61	102	102	102
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 Ct	96½	96½	96½
5	Norf Sou 5s '61A	15	15	15
1	NorAm Ed 5½s '63	17¼	16¾	17
9	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103½	103⅜	103⅜
24	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103½	103⅜	103⅜
13	Nor Pac 6s 2047	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	68¾	67¾	68¾
8	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61	59⅞	60½
5	Nor Pac 4½s 0247	61	60	61
22	Nor Pac 4s '97	60	60	60
19	Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	83½	83	83¼
8	Nor Pac 3s 2047	79	78	79
4	Nor Sta Pow 5½s'67	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¼	104¾
27	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	106¾	106¾	106¾
13	Okla Gas&E 4s '46	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Otis Steel 4½s'62A	104¾	104	104¾
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	80	80	80
1	Pac Gas & El 4½s	107	107	107
8	Pac Gas & El 4½s	109½	109½	109½
6	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	112¼	112¼	112¼
2	Panhandle EPL 4s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Para Pur cv 3¼s'47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	88½	88½	88½
16	Pen Co 4s '63	49½	49½	49½
16	Pen Ohi&Det 4½s'77	98¾	98¾	98¾
29	Pen Pr & Lt 4½s'81	94¼	94¼	94¼
16	Pen RR gen 5s '68	105¾	105¼	105¾
10	Pen RR 4½s gld '65	104½	104¾	104¾
16	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	97¼	97	97¼
11	Pen RR 3¼s '84 E	86½	85⅞	86½
1	Pen RR 3¼s '52	93	93	93
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	82¾	82¾	82¾
3	Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	55	55	55
2	Peoria&Pk Un 5½s'74	57½	53¾	57½
35	Phelys Dodge 3½s'52	103½	103½	103½
9	Phila Co 5s '67	114¾	114¾	114¾
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	99	99	99
1	Ph Read C&I cn 6s '49	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Philippine Ry 4s'37	13¾	13¼	13¾
8	Phillips Pet 3s '48	133¾	133¾	133¾
2	PCC & SL 5s '70 A	112	112	112
1	PCC & St L 4½s'77	102½	102¼	102½
5	Port Gen E 4½s'60	93¾	93¾	93¾
28	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	59	58¾	59
1	Radio Keith 6t '51	14¾	14½	14¾
6	Readg 4½s'97 A	76	75½	76
4	Readg 4½s'97 B	72	71½	72
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	70½	70½	70½
17	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	56¼	56¼	56¼
10	Republic Steel 5½s'54	107	107	107
10	Revere Cop&Br 4½s'56	100	99½	99¾
2	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	13	13	13
3	RI Ark & La 4½s'34	19½	19½	19½
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'56	13	13	13
9	StLIM&SouR&G '33	64	63¾	64
2	StLSF 5s '50 ct	17½	17	17½
56	St LSF 4½s'78	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3	StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	14	13¾	14
61	St LSF 4s '50 A	13	13	13
1	St LSF 4s 50A ct	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
5	St L SW rfg 5s'90	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	St L SW 2d 4s'89	15¼	15¼	15¼
33	StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	35½	35½	35½
3	Sea A L cn 6s'45	9	8½	9
3	Sea AL aj 5s'49	10¾	10¼	10¾
5	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	3¾	3¾	3¾
8	Sea-AlFla 6s'35 A ct	8	7⅞	8
13	Shell Un 3½s'51	105	104¾	105
5	Silesian-Am 7s'41	79	78¾	79
3	Simmons cv 4s'52	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Skelly Oil 4s'51	97	97	97
9	Socony V Oil 3½s'50	103¾	103

Commerce and Finance

Chamber Head Urges Citizen to Tell Congress What's What

Business and Industry

U.S. Attache Says Poland Needs To Woo U.S. Trade

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The story of Poland's almost desperate efforts to develop an industrial zone within the heart of its traditional agricultural domains as an economic bulwark in times of military emergencies was brought into Boston today by Thormod O. Klath, United States Commercial Attache at Warsaw.

The undertone of fear and suspense that hangs over small European nations at this time was emphasized by Mr. Klath in his graphic descriptions of Poland's hurried attempts to make itself industrially self-sufficient before armed pressure from without could force this nation into subservience. More than $350,000,000 have already been poured into Poland's newly sponsored industrial citadel, according to the United States trade authority.

Self-Sufficiency Program

Mr. Klath pointed out that he had a part to play in the development of Poland's program of self-sufficiency in creating new markets for the European nation in the United States. Poland, he said, has watched Czechoslovakia's decline in American markets because of changes in central European conditions. And Poland would like to take over some of the markets vacated by Czechoslovakia, he added.

Likewise, Poland is said by the trade expert to be seeking markets that both Japan and China are losing in the United States as chaos reigns in the Orient. Part of Poland's industrial program includes the building of great plants for the drying and freezing of fresh eggs used extensively by American manufacturers of confections. These markets in the past have been largely filled by Chinese shipments.

Within the central industrial zone under construction in Poland, there will be plants for the manufacture of novelties, shoes and other products which have come into the United States in the past from Japan, China, and Czechoslovakia, whose economic policies are now largely dictated by Germany.

U. S. Polish Trade Significant

Foreign policy authorities in Boston saw something deeply significant in the efforts of Poland to promote better trade with the United States. First of all, Poland is one of the last remaining citadels of democracy in Europe, having become a Republic in 1918. And like Czechoslovakia, Poland was remade after the World War from portions of Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. In times of military emergencies, Poland's integrity depends upon having its own industries for producing military equipment, according to the Boston visitor.

Up to 1938, Poland's imports and exports to the United States had been increasing steadily, reaching a total of $28,000,000 on export valuations and $20,000,000 for imports in 1937. A slight decline during the first 10 months of 1938 has stirred Poland into its present activity to keep abreast of the world trend to create new markets.

While the establishment of a central industrial zone in Poland was cited by Mr. Klath as largely military in purpose, it will fulfill peacetime purposes of reducing unemployment and creating a better economic balance in a nation that is almost wholly agricultural today. Railroads and highways are planned to cross and crisscross Poland, each to have its main terminus within the contemplated industrial center, said the trade expert.

Hits Debt Rise

© Harris & Ewing

George H. Davis
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Davis Sees Chance For 1939 Advance; Attacks Debt Rise

KANSAS CITY (AP)—George H. Davis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, noted the opening of Congress with the observation that business is at "a level definitely better than the level at the end of 1937" but tempered his optimism with the statement:

"Whether the upturn will continue in 1939 depends entirely upon Mr. Average Citizen. For many years we have watched the experiment of trying to make water run uphill. Everyone . . . realizes that there are no new-fangled short cuts to prosperity."

"Only those who never do anything do not make mistakes," Mr. Davis continued, in a speech for delivery over a nationwide radio hook-up.

"However, it shows a lack of intelligence to defend acknowledged failures. We Americans like to try new ways of doing things. In 1929 we listened to the young high-pressure salesmen talk, that we were in a new era and old conservative ideas were gone forever.

Discredited Experiments

"Before that year was out we had about the worst smash in history. We tried the NRA, which was to bring, if we believed the oracles, profits to all business and higher wages to all labor, with the public paying the bill as usual.

"We tried killing little pigs and plowing up crops. After all these were wound up, we tried spending our way to prosperity and the net result of all these experiments seems to be that we are about $20,000,000,000 more in debt than we were when we started, with more idle labor and much more uncertainty."

Mr. Davis suggested "if every farmer and business man would write to his Senator and Congressman, giving them his ideas, I believe a large share of our problems would be solved in 1939."

"How are your representatives in Washington going to know," he asked. "That the farmer cannot see much difference between a commissar telling the peasants in Russia what they must do with their land and crops and having a township committee composed of competitors telling them how much they can plant and what they must do with it?"

NLRB or Mussolini

". . . The small business man cannot see much difference between orders from the National Labor Relations Board when they have acted as prosecutor, judge, and jury and Mr. Mussolini's dictation as to when and how his subjects shall work."

Mr. Davis said he found it "very significant" that the people of the Middle West have "decided ideas on Government policies."

"They seem to feel that the Government would be in a very much better position if they would stop trying to corner the gold and the silver of the world at artificial prices.

"They seem to have the common sense idea it would be far better for the Government to be storing up items which we must import, such as rubber, tin, manganese, tungsten, iodine, and wool.

"It certainly was refreshing to find people worrying over the accumulation of Government debt. They seemed to realize that unless these deficits are stopped at once they will be so huge that we will be unable to handle them," he concluded.

Warehousing Space Case Lost by Roads In Court Decision

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court sustained an Interstate Commerce Commission order which prohibited seven railroads from furnishing commercial warehousing space to interstate shippers in the port of New York district at less than cost.

The railroads had told the high tribunal that the I. C. C. order would "have a most vital and revolutionary effect upon all railroads throughout the United States in connection with their right to make leases for reasonable market rentals."

Justice Reed delivered the opinion that affirmed a decision by a three-judge Federal Court in southern New York sustaining the order. No dissent was announced.

The ICC contended the railroads furnished the warehousing space at below cost "in order to induce the movement of traffic over their respective lines." The loss, it said, was recouped from transportation revenues.

This practice, the order said, discriminated against other shippers who were "charged the full tariff rates undiminished by below-cost warehousing."

Canadian Savings Show Slight Drop

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — A slight drop in savings accounts, a large decrease in deposits with the Bank of Canada are reported in the Nov. 30 report of chartered banks to the Finance Department.

Savings deposits dropped $1,033,515 as compared with Oct 31, but the figure of $1,654,748,586 was an increase of $84,534,784 over that of Nov. 30, 1937. Deposits with the Bank of Canada at $215,196,543 showed a drop of $13,263,453 from October and $898,900 from Nov. 30, 1937.

Continental Motors Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Motors Corp., of Detroit and Muskegon, Mich., and subsidiaries reported net loss for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $548,287 compared with net profit of $71,335 the preceding year.

U. S. Gold Stock Up $1,750,000,000 In '38 to New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Gold stock of the United States during the year 1938 rose approximately $1,750,000,000 to the all-time record high of $14,508,000,000, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reported in its Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions.

During December the supply was increased by approximately $200,000,000, compared with a gain of $247,000,000 in November, $305,000,000 in October and $624,000,000 in September.

Continued flow of the yellow metal to this country from abroad was attributed to settlement of commercial balances arising out of the United States' huge export surplus, and also to continued political uncertainty abroad.

Mitchell Settles U. S. Lien on '29 Income Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles E. Mitchell, former Chairman of the National City Bank, has settled for an undisclosed sum a Government lien of $1,384,222 representing taxes and penalties on his 1929 income.

Joseph T. Higging, Collector of Internal Revenue for the third district, announced the compromise settlement but refused to disclose its terms. Officials said he was prohibited by law from doing so.

Mr. Mitchell was acquitted in 1933 of charges that he defrauded the Federal Government by failing to pay a tax on his 1929 income.

Friends said that Mr. Mitchell, who resigned as chairman of the bank and its affiliated companies after the Government inquiry began, had begun a financial "comeback" as head of an investment company.

Business associates said Mr. Mitchell had refused to go into bankruptcy and is still engaged in paying off his debts. One of his largest creditors was J. P. Morgan & Co.

International Shoe Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—International Shoe Co., reported for its fiscal year ended Nov. 30 consolidated net profit of $4,268,286, or $1.17 a share on the common stock, compared with net profit of $6,266,992, or $1.87 a share, in the preceding year. The company, with general offices in St. Louis, has many factories in Missouri, Illinois, and New Hampshire.

New York Bank Statements Show Rise in Deposits, Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Higher deposits and increased holdings of cash were features of the year-end statements of metropolitan banks. Expansion in holdings of government securities and increases in loans and discounts were more numerous than decreases, and this was the case also with undivided profits.

Condition statements with comparisons of some of the larger banks follow:

The Chase National Bank in its statement for Dec. 31, 1938, reported deposits of $2,234,333,000, compared with $2,376,974,000 on Sept. 30, 1938, and $2,069,990,000 on Dec. 31, 1937. Total resources at the year-end amounted to $2,523,167,000, compared with $2,670,123,000 three months before, and $2,375,379,000 a year previous. Cash on hand and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks amounted to $861,439,000, compared with $986,341,000 and $708,040,000 on the respective dates; investments in United States Government securities to $639,878,000, compared with $661,918,000 and $603,362,000; and loans and discounts to $638,734,000, against $620,197,000 and $728,522,000. Undivided profits were $35,247,000, compared with $31,136,000 on Sept. 30, 1938, and $31,121,000 on Dec. 31, 1937.

The National City Bank of New York reported as of Dec. 31 total deposits of $1,835,286,500, compared with $1,836,498,401 on Sept. 30 last and $1,711,522,124 on Dec. 31, 1937. Total assets of the bank amounted to $2,009,182,640, compared with $2,007,088,588 three months ago and $1,899,316,432 a year ago. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $531,718,844, against $559,862,183 and $516,778,467 three months and a year ago, respectively.

Holdings of United States Government obligations, direct or fully guaranteed, were $668,795,810, against $650,371,870 and $482,958,934, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances were $521,981,489, against $507,011,956 and $609,441,410. Undivided profits came to $13,554,940, compared with $13,145,004 on Sept. 30 and $14,314,079 on Dec. 31.

The Guaranty Trust Company reported as of Dec. 31 total deposits of $1,619,978,420, compared with $1,573,141,067 on Sept. 30, last, and $1,449,807,513 on Dec. 31, 1937. Total assets amounted to $1,941,765,661, against $1,868,794,745 three months ago, and $1,781,934,938 a year ago. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $788,474,638, against $700,989,773, and $478,270,301 on the respective dates; United States Government obligations amounted to $486,301,848, against $538,502,060, and $540,506,608, and loans and bills purchased to $528,846,450, against $514,134,594 and $623,244,877. Undivided profits were $12,808,420, against $12,041,183 three months ago, and $11,690,064 at the end of last year.

Manufacturers Trust Company showed resources on Dec. 31 of $769,305,594, compared with $763,549,641 on Sept. 30 and to $731,853,276 at the end of 1937. Deposits were $655,436,078, compared with $645,093,134 and $610,292,536, respectively.

Cash and due from banks totaled $197,452,981, against $206,617,807 three months ago and $222,004,463 a year ago. Government securities were $229,471,899, compared with $183,374,045 and $134,970,507 respectively. Loans and bills purchased amounted to $206,827,429, compared with $232,369,224 on Sept. 30, and $231,644,434 on Dec. 31, 1937.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co., its Philadelphia branch, showed deposits on Dec. 31 of $521,164,653, compared with $436,317,117 on Sept. 30, last. Total assets amounted to $582,343,544, against $500,267,342. The private bankers reported cash on hand and on deposit in banks of $164,137,704, against $127,486,584 on Sept. 30; United States Government securities of $298,529,130, against $254,900,038; State municipal bonds and notes of $53,310,495, against $43,319,866, and loans and bills purchased of $29,206,993, against $37,312,543. Capital of the firm was unchanged at $25,000,000, while surplus and partners' balances were $18,988,127, against $18,599,815 on Sept. 30, last.

The Bankers Trust Company reported as of Dec. 31, 1938, total deposits of $912,298,546 and total assets of $1,043,469,941, compared respectively, with $920,689,935 and $1,044,252,570 on Sept. 30, 1938. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $331,521,905, against $304,445,572; holdings of United States securities to $381,891,763, against $439,201,044, and loans and discounts to $216,953,410, against $199,411,777. Undivided profits were $29,464,115, against $28,313,467 at the end of September, 1938.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company reported as of Dec. 31, 1938, total deposits of $522,618,443 and total assets of $580,664,624, compared, respectively, with $521,579,618 and $577,753,543 on Sept. 30, 1938. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $166,114,871, against $208,932,572; holdings of United States Government securities to $110,737,883, against $114,294,070, and loans and discounts to $216,401,981, against $190,324,433. Undivided profits were $6,178,211, against $6,107,909 at the end of September, 1938.

J. Stewart Baker, chairman of the board, reported that net operating earnings for 1938, not including profits realized on sales of securities, amounted to $2,378,562, equal to $1.18 a share on the 2,000,000 shares of capital stock. Profits realized on sales of securities amounted to $1,629,290. Dividends declared in the year were $2,150,000.

Air Industry Makes Greatest Progress In History in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1938 air transport in the United States made the greatest progress in the history of the industry, according to United States Airlines.

Passengers carried approached 1,500,000—a 15 per cent increase over 1937. These passengers flew approximately 90,000,000 passenger-miles.

Pounds of air mail carried in 1938 were 23,000,000 as compared with 20,114,605 pounds in 1937. Air express pounds for 1938 amounted to about 9,000,000, whereas in 1937 the total was 8,948,677. In late months of the year air express volume increased appreciably, October being the peak months for all time in this factor. Decreased volume in earlier months was due to the condition of the automotive business.

At the close of the year there were 391 of the most modern air liners in service of which 102 were in international operation by United States air carriers. Seven hundred and fifty Captains or first pilots were employed and 601 first officers or co-pilots as compared with 732 and 587, respectively, at the close of 1937.

New Financing Off For the Third Week

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing declined for the third consecutive week during the period ended Dec. 29, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Co. showed.

Security offerings totaled $40,756,694 compared with $45,589,428 the week before and $11,123,000 in 1937.

The total has been running ahead of last year since early in October.

The break-down follows:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Municipal	$30,228,694	$17,547,428	$4,698,000
Utility	10,168,000	.....	6,425,000
Railroad	.....	16,000,000	.....
Miscellaneous	160,000	300,000	.....
Stock	200,000	11,742,000	.....

Chicago Bank Shows Gain In Net Earnings in 1938

CHICAGO (AP)—The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company had net earnings of $15,565,518 in 1938, Walter J. Cummings, Chairman, said in his annual report to stockholders.

This was slightly larger than the $15,318,803 earned in 1937, and after allowing for dividends on the preferred stock was equivalent to $9.86 a share on 1,500,015 shares of common stock outstanding. This compared with $11.93 a common share in 1937, when there was less outstanding.

The increase in 1938 earnings resulted from larger profits on the sale of securities. Income from this source was $4,540,321, compared with $2,332,345 in 1937.

Lackawanna Orders Materials

NEW YORK—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad is placing orders for materials with which to build 200 freight cars in the company's Keyser Valley shop at Scranton, Pa.

Brewster Opposes Further Reduction In Potato Tariff

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Ralph Brewster (R) of Maine, opposing further tariff reductions on Cuban seed potatoes, told the committee for reciprocity information domestic potato production had been more than the national consumption for several years and apparently would remain so for years.

"We are producing in this country, at reasonable cost and with no penalty to the consumer, more potatoes than this country can use, both of certified seed and of table stock," Mr. Brewster said.

"Under the circumstances, we, of the potato producing areas, are unable to see any reciprocity in the Cuban and Canadian trade agreements granting tariff reductions on potatoes grown in those countries."

Chairman Henry F. Grady of the committee replied that the Canadian agreement granted free entry to American potatoes in one season and cut the duty in half at another season, but Mr. Brewster said this was merely a "gesture."

"Our production of potatoes is three bushels per capita," he said. "Canada's is seven bushels per capita. It seems obvious that Canada is producing potatoes for sale in the United States, in spite of the fact we have a surplus of our own."

The committee began hearings on proposed tariff reductions on sugar, potatoes, tobacco and rum in the existing trade agreement with Cuba.

Vote of Tobacco Growers Against Marketing Quotas

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace announced the official vote by which growers of flue-cured tobacco rejected Federal marketing quotas on next year's crop in a referendum held Dec. 10.

The results gave 132,460 votes for quotas and 100,933 against. The Crop Control Law under which the referendum was held requires that quotas, to be operative, must be approved by two-thirds of those voting.

The proposed marketing quotas was 754,000,000 pounds.

The vote by states:

Alabama, 112 for, 8 against, per cent for 93.1.

Florida, 2,589 for, 1,564 against, per cent for 62.3.

Georgia, 15,506 for, 9,489 against, per cent for 62.

North Carolina, 88,222 for, 65,853 against, per cent for 57.3.

South Carolina, 15,759 for, 10,585 against, per cent for 59.8.

Virginia, 10,272 for, 13,434 against, per cent for 43.3.

Stock Listing Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has approved a listing of shares of Panhandle Producing and Refining Co., with the proviso that voting rights be vested in the First National Bank of Boston, rather than with Davis & Co., headed by William Rhodes Davis, American financier recently identified with Mexican oil deals.

Textile Trade Has Profitless Year As Whole in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The textile industry in 1938 failed to show any return on its big investment total, although exceptionally limited price fluctuations eliminated important inventory depreciations, says Sheuer & Co., textile consultants and brokers, in their annual review of the textile markets just released.

Mill margins, says the review, in many instances touched record lows and taken as a whole, mills experienced a profitless year. The only important exception to this lack of earning power was the rayon yarn and staple fiber group. It is interesting to note that price movements of staple print cloths and combed broadcloths were kept within a ⅝-cent range, and combed lawns within a ¾-cent range.

"Cotton print-cloths," the review continues, "appear to be stubbornly established on a when-if-and-as trading basis, which spells difficult and narrow markets. Combed cotton constructions are selling at needlessly low levels. Mill margins of these goods have declined far more sharply than those of carded constructions.

Tire Industry Big Outlet

"We believe the risks of loss in combed goods are insignificant, and therefore the preparation of adequate Spring requirements is sound. The periods of active buying of finished goods will be short-lived, sporadic and highly selective. This calls for more generous converting preparations than usual.

"Current quotations of continuous rayon yarn are 12 to 19 cents below those which ruled through most of 1937. The price of rayon staple fiber continued unchanged throughout the year.

"The growth on consumption in staple fiber fabrics, while primarily at the expense of cotton, also encroaches upon continuous rayon yarn. Some of this loss will be recovered because of the low prices of fine denier continuous yarns which are now being used in expanding poundages. The consumption of rayon by circular knitters has fallen off sharply.

"Rayon yarn spinners can look to the tire industry for greater consumption of strong type yarns, and the weaving industry is likely to demand yarns possessing high strength when they realize that they are procurable. Eventually, such yarn is likely to become the standard for every use. The rayon industry will hold and expand consumption only if it continues the policy of developing new and improved yarns.

Rayon Output Inadequate

"The domestic production of rayon staple fiber for 1939 is not large enough to fill the country's total requirements. The cutting off of importations from many foreign markets, more especially Italy, occasioned by its adoption of the anti-democratic minority policy, is likely to result in the stabilizing of the price of this fiber, at least for the spring season.

"Profit margins on staple spun rayon fabrics have been whittled to the point where weaving mills begin to feel as if they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire. Relief can only come from more economical spinning methods. New machinery designed to eliminate unnecessary operations in handling is a certain next step. Machinery obsolescence in the rayon industry is high. The efficiency and costs in new plants compared with that of the oldest units are enormous. Some of this old equipment will have to be replaced or abandoned.

Consumption Volume High

"It is not unlikely that the textile machinery industry, in which patents play so large a part, may be called upon for testimony in the course of the monopoly investigation. In this connection, we feel that a machinery inventory taken of the industry would prove of inestimable value. Such a review should include age of equipment and rating. This should enable mills of the industry to appraise the relative effectiveness of their machinery.

"The textile industry has maintained a relatively high volume of consumption, and yet has been unable to market the full production of its most effective machinery. Textile consumption can be increased measurably if every unproductive item of cost from producer to consumer is eliminated. We shall yet come to the business of re-examining every step in the textile chain of production and distribution in order that we may learn how to give the public better values, and in expanded volume, on a profitable basis. If the industry is to hold its place and move forward in the arena of inter-industry competition, it is imperative that such a stock-taking examination be instituted."

Keystone Fund Offices Are Removed to Boston

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc., announces the removal of its executive and accounting offices from Philadelphia to Boston, effective Dec. 31, 1938. The new offices adjoin space now occupied by Boston Fiduciary and Research Associates, which provides investment counsel for the Funds, and by S. L. Sholley, general distributor for shares of the Funds. After alterations are completed the combined offices of the Keystone organization, employing about 50, will occupy half the sixth floor at 50 Congress Street.

Keystone Custodian Funds, which now have total assets of more than $15,000,000, have enjoyed exceptional growth during 1938. The management states that purchases by investors of shares of the ten individual funds now operated have been at a rate in excess of $1,000,000 a month since May.

Construction Awards Highest Since 1937

By the Associated Press

Engineering construction contracts awarded last month, at $329,250,000, were the highest for any December since 1927, and exceeded all monthly figures since June, 1937, "Engineering News-Record" reported.

December awards averaged $87,850,000 weekly, a 25 per cent gain over the November average and a 70 per cent increase over December last year.

Construction volume for all of 1938 totaled $2,791,931,000, a 14½ per cent increase over 1937.

December public project awards were the highest on record.

Awards compared as follows:

	Dec. 1938	Dec. 1937
Total	329,250,000	$199,811,000
Private	59,657,000	67,683,000
State and municipal	240,204,000	107,324,000
Federal	29,389,000	24,820,000

Farm Equipment Sales During 1939 Expected to Top '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Farm equipment sales and related products by domestic manufacturers during the year 1939 are expected to exceed by a moderate margin the $446,000,000 total estimated for 1938, which figure was 22 per cent below the $571,000,000 peak recorded in 1937, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service.

"For the first 10 months of 1938, farmers' cash income from marketings and Government payments totaled $6,198,000,000 or 12 per cent less than the $7,083,000,000 shown for January-October, 1937," states the analysis. "For the full year 1938, total farm income is estimated at $7,625,000,000, or roughly 11 per cent below that of 1937.

"Under the AAA's production control program, a 25 per cent reduction in the acreage of major farm crops is outlined for 1939. Whether the resultant contraction in supplies will be effective in raising prices is conjectural, for much depends on world crop conditions and supplies. In any event, domestic farmers will benefit through receipt of approximately $500,000,000 in soil conservation subsidies and an additional $212,000,000 in price adjustment payments. These, together with actual revenue from the sale of farm products, are expected to raise total 1939 farm income to a level above that of 1936, which was slightly below $8,000,000,000."

Spending in Britain Rises; £249,446,766 Deficit in 9 Months

LONDON (CP)—Great Britain reached the end of the year with an increase of more than £88,500,000 ($442,580,000) in Government spending. Speculation is rife in regard to the possibility of tax increases in next April's budget.

Treasury figures for the first nine months of the fiscal year showed expenditure of £739,882,332 against revenue of £490,435,566, leaving a deficit of £249,446,766, which was almost £77,000,000 greater than the deficit at the corresponding date of last year.

It was pointed out the last quarter of the fiscal year usually brings the greater income tax collection which so far amount roughly to £100,000,000 with £241,000,000 expected before March 31.

It was disclosed that of £255,690,000 allocated for the defence services, only £18,000,000 is left for the last three months of the fiscal period.

The next five or six weeks are expected to give a better indication of budget prospects but some observers already believe taxation increases may be necessary to meet the deficit. It was considered unlikely the income tax would be increased.

Tennessee Men Buy Control Of Life Insurance Firm

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Cecil Woods and Robert Evans of Nashville and six Chattanoogans purchased controlling interest in the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company here, a firm with assets listed at $24,000,000 and active life insurance of more than $100,000,000.

Mr. Woods, who will replace Col. Richard Kimball as president, has been manager of the real estate and mortgage loan department of the National Life and Accident Insurance Company in Nashville.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the short week ended December 29 advanced to 236 from 229 in the preceding week, despite the Christmas holiday, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the last week of 1937 the total was 266.

Steel Operations Start the New Year At 52 P.C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations, recovering from the holiday week curtailments, is starting out the new year at about 52 per cent of mill capacity or about double the rate of the first week of 1938, according to Iron Age. A slowly advancing trend is indicated for the remainder of this month, says the review.

Striking gains in operations have taken place in some districts. At Pittsburgh the rate has risen 11 points to 45 per cent, the Wheeling-Weirton district has gained 15 points to 77 per cent, the Youngstown average is also up 15 points to 47 per cent, the Cleveland-Lorain district has recovered 11 points to 45 per cent, and the Chicago district is up 4½ points to 52½ per cent. The only loss is at Detroit, where the Great Lakes Steel Corp. has taken off two open-hearth furnaces for repair, making the rate there 84 per cent.

While December bookings by many of the steel companies were 15 to 20 per cent below those of November, a good deal of the business placed during the past two or three weeks was scheduled for shipment after the first of the year, which with fairly good backlogs of construction steel and railroad orders, accounts for this week's fairly satisfactory rate.

Considering the usual holiday influence on business, the volume of orders received by the mills during the past week was encouraging. Demand has been fairly good from a wide range of consumers, in addition to a flow of specifications for steel to be used for building construction and railroad maintenance.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

		C	L	E	O	P	A	T	R	A				
	C	O	U	R	T	■	N	E	A	T	H			
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10 OUTSTANDING STOCKS FOR 1939
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General Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (84th), Apt. 4-N—Homelike living-bedrooms; kitchen privileges; semi-private bath; moderate. SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76th St. (Apt. 127)—Attractive, large, desirable; kitchen privileges. Phone TR. 7-5126, morning or evening.

N. Y. C., 308 West End Ave. (11-C)—Large, bright, corner studio, quiet, semi-private bath; convenient church, transportation. AC. 2-3633.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (6-D)—Sunny, large, attractive, Early American furniture; single-double; running water; adjacent bath. RIV. 9-1143.

ONE or two rooms, private bath, garage, breakfast, dinner optional, country home, twenty minutes City Hall, Philadelphia. Write Box X-105, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, general caretaker; good worker; long experience; best references; willing to travel. Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DANCING teacher wishes position with established school within N. Y. C. or vicinity. Write Box A-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW ENGLAND woman, educated, refined, experienced homemaker, exceptional cook, wishes full charge home or responsible institutional position. Write Box B-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSERY - Governess, companion; experienced; willing to assist with light housework. Write Box W-58, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN wishes employment with small family as housekeeper; salary secondary to good home. Write Box H-53, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN, middle-aged, active, quiet; seeks good home in small adult family, in preference to high wage; good reference; Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. Stevens, 140 Murray St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper-companion for business couple or for small Protestant family. HA. 9-4541. Write Box M-52, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced, chambermaid, waitress or houseworker; references; city only. Write Box Z-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman seeks position governess-companion, daytime only, N. Y. C.; business experience, sew; also serve kindergarten, institution. Write Box V-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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BIBLE AND DRAMATIC READING
Vocal expression. C-4, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH private lessons and class; tutoring in every subject; visiting. MADELEINE BLANCHARD, 121 E. 77th St., N. Y. C.; Bu. 8-1334.

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BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling

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ATLANTIC CITY

Ventnor Fish Market
30 SO. LITTLE ROCK AVE.
SMITH BROS.
Delivery Anywhere Dial 8-1128
Pop Smith's Famous
Deviled Crabs—10c each
Deviled Clams, Fish Cakes—3 for 25c
Clam Chowder, 15c pt., 25c qt.
MADE DAILY

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonably Priced
1214 and 1216 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Other Kent Restaurants
Established 1907

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

Sensational Sale of
Princess Peggy Frock $1
A January Event to bring throngs to our Cotton Dress Shop.
Made of nationally advertised Invader Prints in Duralized finish that brightens colors, reduces shrinkage and increases strength. Coat Dresses, Dirndls, Suspender Dresses and graceful large sizes.
Fourth Floor
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

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Chatham Market, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Choice Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery Chat. 4-0600

COLLINGSWOOD

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

Telephone CRanford 6-0105
The Beauty Box
HAIRDRESSERS
113 No. Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

READING Koppers Coke
Loveland Coal Co.
362 North Avenue, East
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cranford 6-1144

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 Fertilizers Hardware
Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

CRANFORD
HIGH GRADE MARKET
6 Union Ave., N., Cranford, N. J.
MEATS—FANCY FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone CR. 6-2100

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-3327
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescents will do it."
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Lunch 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

Give a WATCH for a Christmas Gift
A deposit now will secure it.
C. A. LUND
617 Central Ave., near Harrison St.
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Betty Ann Shop
Gowns of Distinction
Telephone ORange 3-1279
534 CENTRAL AVENUE

Guillaume Hairdressers
Specialize in Permanent Waving
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OR. 5-9750

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Open Evenings until Christmas
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
13 Washington Place Or. 3-8363

JACK'S BATTERY SERVICE
BATTERIES TIRES
AUTO SUPPLIES
96 Main Street OR. 4-1919

Best Bros.
LIVINGSTON
Butter—Eggs
Home Made Sausage
Broilers
Roasting Chickens

ENGLEWOOD

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Art Flower Shop
8 N. Dean Street
Phone Eng. 3-4884—3-4885

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4189

For Dignified Service
try
Community Cleaners & Dyers Inc.
82 W. Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.

C. J. COOK
Shell Service Station
Dean Street (Cor. of Demerest Ave.)
Lubrication—Tire Service
Cars called for and delivered
Call Eng. 3-4208

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HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4257
MAINES' SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood

A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery
Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

JOHN D. BARR
INSURANCE
LIFE ANNUITIES
AUTOMOBILE FIRE
Bus. Phone Camden 3635

HADDON HEIGHTS

'blue coal'
Coke Fuel Oil
Haddon Heights Ice and Coal
MRS. E. N. C. DAVIS
Phones 743 and 600

General Insurance
A. E. PROWATTAIN
Insurance Counselor since 1922
Specializing in Camden County
Phone Haddon Heights 3006 or Walnut 2200

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
Cakes, Pies, Etc.
Adam Blum Bakery
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood Bakery
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and wholesome products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
2-lb. box Kraft American Cheese...53c box
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice.....89c doz.
Dromedary Dixie Fruit Cake Mix, 39c pkg.
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

FASHION FUR SHOP
Ladies' Tailors
Suits Coats, Tailored Dresses
Quality and Expert Workmanship Guaranteed. Repairing. Remodeling Storage.
223 BELLEVUE AVE. Telephone
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. M 2-1242

SAVE
"The Sun Dried Laundry Way"
20%
CASH and CARRY
324 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1092

A GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
ALL FORMS WRITTEN
STRONGEST COMPANIES
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Road Tel. Mo. 2-6668-M
Office, 84 Washington St., Hoboken
Tel. Hoboken 3-2020—2021

January Sale
"Wamsutta" Sheets
"Pepperell" Sheets
North Star Blankets
E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
THE LINEN SHOP, INC.
413 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

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10 a. m.-12 m., daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's Gown Shoppe and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needle Point
27 Church St. Montclair 2-9818

Freytag and Anderson Inc.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

MURPHY'S
"REAL CLEANING"
All Work Done in Our Plant
226 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair

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TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rental Service, 3 mo. $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
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Phone: MArket 3-5766

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment · Greeting Cards—Books Gifts
350 Main Street Orange, N. J.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women, and Children
38 LEXINGTON AVENUE, PASSAIC, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J. 188 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0878

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do Your
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
EARLY
at
TEPPER BROS.
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
"A Safe Place to Shop"

BEST WISHES
for
A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
from
ROSENBAUM'S

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868 Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
505 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8582 Plainfield

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
MERCHANT TAILOR
Made to Measure Clothes
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
Hack. 2-6989 246 Main Street

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

"CHEVROLET"
Is America's Choice
Be Modern to the Minute
see
J. O. ANGEL at Laird-Johnson, Inc.
325 Park Ave. Ru. 2-2500

WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
wishes you all a
Very Happy New Year
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

SHORT HILLS

Talmadge Esso Stations
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD, Developer Office: 100 Ashland Rd

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Road
Summit's Distinctive Flower Shop
Telephone Summit 6-0209

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

Butterworth Dairy
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

WESTFIELD

Cavanaugh's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Branch
13 E. Westfield Ave.
Roselle Park, N. J.
Tel. RO 4-2469
4 Elm St., Westfield
Tel. WE 2-2970

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3413

WESTFIELD (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1890
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahegan Park
Flowers from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3050
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
Everything in Flowers Plants—Decorations
Phones 9685—9686—9687
WE DELIVER EVERYWHERE
906-12 Hamilton Street

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

KOEHLER BROS.
Anthracite—Bituminous
COAL
Charcoal Coke
7th and Bridge Sts., Allentown
TELEPHONE 3300

DEPENDABLE wearing apparel for men, students, and boys at prices to meet the average present-day income.
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires,
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

CHESTER

SINCLAIR SERVICENTER
Let us SINCLAIRIZE your car for safe winter driving. Greasing is our specialty. Battery and Tire service. Washing. Simonizing, etc. Dial Chester 2-9684.
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Avenue

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
Annual Sale of Linen and Bedding

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

ERIE (Continued)

Frank Rescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Dresses, Hats at
CLEARANCE PRICES

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1232 N. 3rd St.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes Are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

See the New
1939 R C A Victor
Electric Tuning Radio
The Beautiful New Console Grand Cabinet Is an Outstanding Buy
Hardware—Sporting Goods
Roofing and Repairs
Kitchen Supplies
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

junk jewelry
from 50c to $20.00
christmas cards and gift wrappings
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 2290

PHILADELPHIA

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

JEAN BRISTOL
BEAUTY SHOPPE
3 Items, $1.00
Open Evenings (Except Wed. and Sat.)
1439 East Alcott Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Del. 1372

Roseanne Beauty Shop
Specializing in
BETTER PERMANENT WAVES.
$5.00
3 Beauty Items, $1.25
1813 RANSTEAD STREET
(Near 18th and Chestnut Street)
Locust 3737

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

PRINTING
Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts, Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradley Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Room 2274 3 South 10th St.

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

RCA-VICTOR Combination Sale
Console $85.00
Subscription 2.00
Victrola Attachment 14.95
Victor Records 9.00
Sale Price $99.50 ($119.95 (Save $11.00))
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

PITTSBURGH

ORR'S
FLOWER SHOP
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5
A COMPLETE CHOICE AND VARIETY OF FLOWERS

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MEN
Bring all your gloves to us for Cleaning and Repairing
MABLE O. COWAN
214 Semple Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES
FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

Wayside Inn Tea Room
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Open Sundays
Good Food at Reasonable Prices
3277 W. Liberty Ave.,
Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

READING

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 3-5031
Open Eve. Until 9 P. M.

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

JANUARY will be a month of unusual buying opportunities.
It will definitely pay you to buy at
POMEROY'S

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

C. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirto
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

Elizabeth Beauty Shoppe
Expert Operators
Daily 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Wed. 12:30 P. M.
Fridays 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ELIZABETH LONG, Mgr.
Phone Sewickley 1922
418 Beaver St., Second Floor

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired, Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1098

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It Figures if it's Hardware"
TEL. 1125 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

SPEED QUEEN
ELECTRIC WASHERS

OXO CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
The Market for Good Things to Eat

HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Place at Bridge
BLUE SUNOCO
"Regular gas price"

SWARTHMORE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MARTEL'S MARKET
Complete Line of Electrical Appliances
A Full Floor of Toys
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
MEDIA

For That Thank You Note Use
EATON'S
NOTE PAPER
Michael's College Pharmacy

UPPER DARBY

HERMAN TILLES
SELECT MEATS
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571
4204 Woodland Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Parliamentarian's Vote

Question: If a parliamentarian is an active member of a group, is she entitled to vote on motions? Some of our members contend that a parliamentarian rules on questions in the same way that a judge makes decisions and is therefore not entitled to vote. Others hold that a parliamentarian does not rule on the desirability of the business before the group but merely on the proper parliamentary manner in which it should be handled, and therefore should not be deprived of the right as member to vote on motions.

Answer: A parliamentarian, if a member of the assembly in which he or she is serving, has all the privileges of membership, including the right to vote on all motions, unless the bylaws of the organization specify otherwise. If an organization establishes the office of parliamentarian in its bylaws, and provides for the election of one of its own members to fill such office, the bylaws should also define the duties of the office. Otherwise, the general rule would apply that limits the function of the parliamentarian to advising the presiding officer on questions of parliamentary procedure.

A parliamentarian does not "rule" or make "decisions." Only the presiding officer may rule on a question, and his ruling is subject to appeal and possible reversal by the membership. The parliamentarian gives his opinion to the presiding officer, usually only when the presiding officer requests it. Opinions of the parliamentarian do not become "rulings" unless the chair makes them so, or unless the bylaws give them that effect.

A parliamentarian may feel it unwise to take part in the discussion of a motion, particularly if he may be called upon for a parliamentary opinion concerning it, but there is no general rule prohibiting him. In large assemblies, such as conventions, Robert recommends the selection of one who is not a delegate, therefore not a member of the assembly (Parliamentary Law, page 326).

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Cats Are Not Mentioned in the Bible?

It is a curious fact that though dogs, doves, and other tame animals are mentioned in the Bible, there is not a single reference to cats in the King James version.

There is no complete agreement among commentators on this point. Many have expressed the opinion that the ancient Hebrews had no word for "cat." Others contend that a possibility lies in an aversion to even referring to a creature so dear to the hearts of their one-time taskmasters, the Egyptians.

Historians state that although cats were familiar household pets in Egypt from the earliest times, as indicated by written records extending back to 1668 B. C., they were unknown to the Assyrians and Babylonians, and even to the Greeks and Romans, until after the conquest of Egypt.

There probably never was a people to whom the cat meant quite as much as it did to the Egyptians. Ancient paintings show that Egyptian cats were used in sport much as dogs are used today, as retrievers and even to point game. These cats of the Nile must have been a rather different sort from the household pet of today, for the picture rec-

AN EGYPTIAN BRONZE STATUE OF A CAT

ords left by the Egyptians show the cats plunging readily into the water in their service as retrievers.

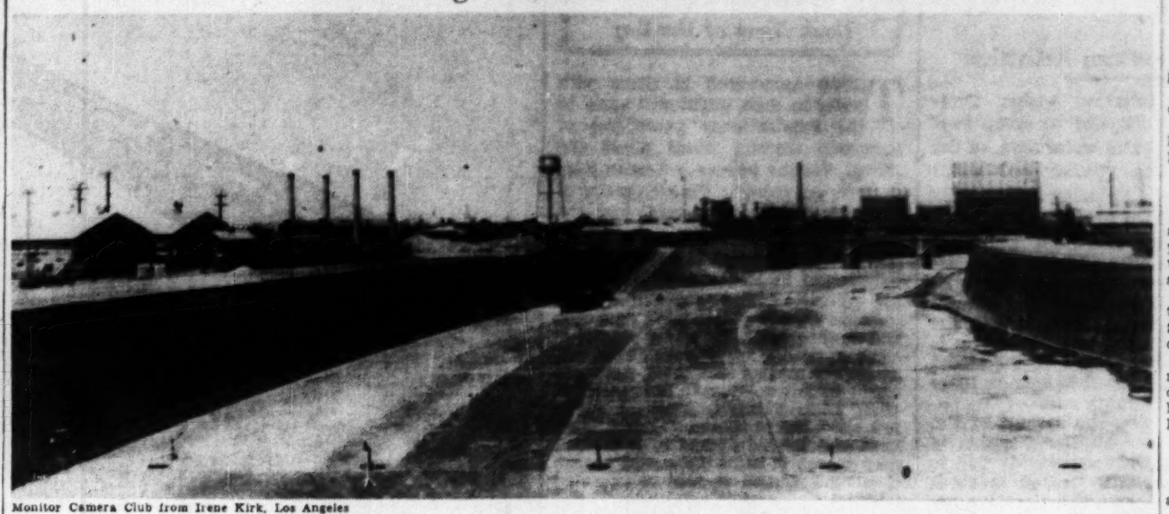
The Egyptians thought so much of their cats that they even put jewels in their ears and precious necklaces round their necks. It is also curious to note that their writings indicate that the ancient Egyptian name for "cat" was "mau," "maau," or "maou." So if you speak of your "kitty meow" you are closely approximating a word of ancient Egyptian.

It was formerly thought that our domestic or house cats were simply tamed descendants of the European wild cat. Historical and anatomical considerations, however, now indicate that they came from the North African "Caffre" cat, domesticated by the Egyptians. The Caffre cat, as it is found today in both the wild and the domesticated state in the Valley of the Nile, has unmistakably the characteristic markings of our common house cat of today.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Knowing the Signposts

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market; it depends chiefly on two words: industry and frugality.—Franklin.

Los Angeles River Bed Is Paved



Monitor Camera Club from Irene Kirk, Los Angeles

How the authorities are trying to prevent the errant stream from again going on a rampage

Daily Anecdote

The Elder Beecher

Lyman Beecher, the celebrated American clergyman, was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2, 1775. He was of Puritan ancestry and was a stalwart one himself.

After graduating from Yale in 1796, he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in East Hampton, L. I., then of a Congregational Church in Litchfield, Conn., where his son Henry Ward, also destined for a brilliant career in the church, was born. Later he became minister of the old and flourishing Hanover Street Congregational Church in Boston, and it was while at this church that he attained his great renown.

His influence throughout the country was very great. No man of public life was more quoted and revered, especially on the questions of temperance and slavery. His Six Sermons on Intemperance had a great effect, and were translated into many languages. He was also the father of the gifted Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The farmer gets a lot of exercise even in winter. It is thirty feet or so from his easy chair to the outdoor thermometer.

Punch ©: It is said that many interesting facts about hibernation are discovered every winter at the Zoo. And the finders of course are keepers.

Portland Oregonian: What does an anti-monopoly probe propose doing about the character who ties up a busy pay station phone for twenty minutes, emitting an occasional "Uh-huh"?

Quotation for Today

POWER can do by gentleness what violence fails to accomplish.—CLAUDIAN.

With the Inventors

Giving Toes the Air

With women's toeless shoes very much in vogue, it was only natural that the designer's shears would next attack hosiery. It remained for Philip Gerton, N. Y., to devise stock-

. . . now toe-less hosiery

ings (U. S. Pat. Design 112,586) that already have holes before they reach the wearer.

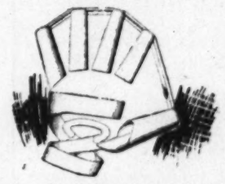
Success

Men may judge us by the success of our efforts. God looks at the efforts themselves.

—Charlotte Elizabeth

Swimming Glove

To facilitate swimming, Alfred W. Piccardi has devised a glove made of flexible material and shaped to conform to the hand with fingers



. . . for swimming novices

and thumb extended. For those web-like gloves, which should impart some of the swimming qualities of the duck to humans, Mr. Piccardi was awarded U. S. Pat. 2,139,601.

Nonskid Tire

Winter with its icy roads brings precarious motoring; and tires with good traction are in demand. In this connection Ernst Eger, Grosse Point Park, Mich., has designed a pneumatic tire having permanently at-

. . . for icy roads

tached metallic members which present a cutting edge to the road surface. Mr. Eger received U. S. Patent 2,121,956 for the idea.

Party Fun

The Dancing Dwarf

An amusing song-and-dance dwarf can be made by a boy and girl who are partly hidden by a pair of heavy curtains. The boy provides head, body, and arms; and the girl provides the dwarf's "legs" by thrusting her arms out under his arm-pits. She has stockings on her arms and wears a pair of slippers on her hands.

The dwarf appears to stand on a small table that is placed in front of the curtains. The curtains are pinned together, with only opening enough to show the "dwarf." A little draping around the lower part of the "body" helps to create a real illusion. While the boy sings, the girl can perform most intricate dance-steps with her hands, and the effect is very funny indeed. This is a capital stunt for children's parties. You take the children into another room "to see the dwarf."—G. E. C., Virden, Man., Can.

Vocations

Steering Wheel Covers

A woman who is handy with a needle, and who wished to earn pin money with her ability, has experimented with an idea that has made her coming a joy to many of the auto mechanics about town.

She fashions heavy denim steering wheel covers, with a heavy elastic in the back to hold them on the wheel, and services the garages about town with these covers. Once a week she picks up the covers that are soiled, and takes them home and washes them, replacing the soiled ones with clean covers. She charges a modest weekly sum for her service, depending upon the number of mechanics in the shop.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Gastronomic Tour

"What are the meal hours here, porter?"

"Breakfast, 6 to 11; lunch, 11 to 3; dinner, 3 to 8."

"How absurd! What time is there left for seeing the town?"—Lustige Blätter (Germany).

At Last!

It had always been MacLaughlin's ambition to own a fur coat. After years of skimping, he achieved his wish. As he was striding down the street a friend approached him.

"Mornin', MacLaughlin," remarked the friend, his teeth chattering from the wintry blasts, "'Tis a cold day!"

MacLaughlin lifted his chin regally from the depths of his fur collar. "Hm-m, I dinna ken that," he replied carelessly. "I havena looked at the newspaper today."

Acid Test

"Are you an expert accountant?" asked the prospective employer.

"Yes, sir," responded the applicant.

"Your written references seem to be all right, but tell me more about yourself."

"Well, my wife kept a household account for 30 days. One night after dinner I sat down and in less than an hour found out how much we owed our grocer."

"Hang up your hat and coat," directed the employer with a glad smile. "The job is yours."

The Understanding Heart

The new Swedish cook, who had come into the household during the holidays, asked of her mistress: "Where bane your son? I not seeing hem 'round no more."

"My son?" replied the mistress pridefully. "Oh, he has gone back to Yale. I miss him dreadfully, though."

"Yes, I know yoost how you feel. My brother, he bane in yail same times sence Thanksgiving."—Cash Year.

Ready, Aim—

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. P. F. Estey, Providence

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Persevering Honesty

Lake Orion, Mich.

As Mr. and Mrs. M—— were returning to Michigan on their honeymoon, the bride noted that she had lost her pocketbook in Yellowstone Park. The purse contained not only considerable cash and travelers' checks, but treasured articles, among them a wrist watch, a gift compact, and a pen and pencil set.

In Yellowstone, thousands of transients had camped that night, and there was no certain clearing house for lost articles except the Rangers' Stations. Even the bears might have carried it off.

The bride recalled regretfully that her new name and address were not in the pocketbook, only scattered clues that would surely be tossed aside.

A few weeks later, Mrs. M—— began receiving letters from a few close friends, enclosing this inquiry from a man in Portland, Oregon: "Tell me anything you can about a Hazel Davison." That was her maiden name, engraved on her pencil set, and his letters all seemed to have been written to persons listed to receive wedding announcements. That list must have been in the purse, too.

Quickly Mrs. M—— wrote to the Portland man, and explained about herself, the trip, and the lost pocketbook. By airmail, special delivery, the finder replied:

"I am a traveling salesman, who found your purse in Yellowstone Park, and who located you through a list of your friends in your purse. I used your maiden name on the pencil set; and I have checked your present address with that on your husband's automobile park receipt, which I found in your purse. I am mailing your pocketbook, which you will find exactly as you left it, except for the use of a few stamps and a stick of gum."

Odds and Ends

Still One Deity

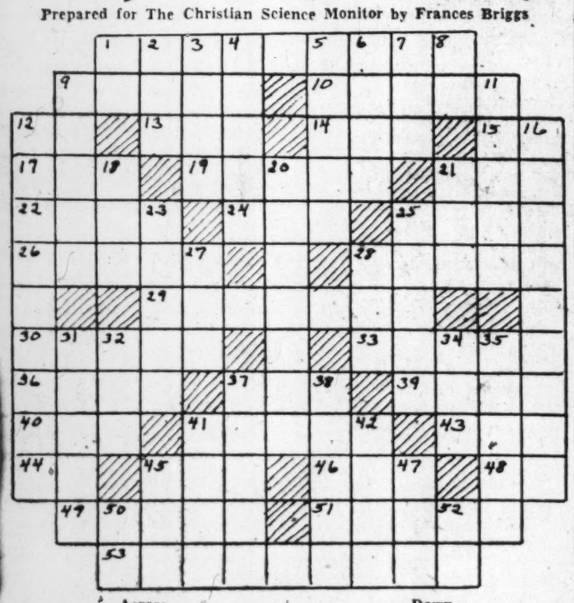
The United States has 213 different recognized religious sects or denominations.

Extended Week Ends

The greatest number of absences from American public schools is on Mondays and the day following holidays.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was the most famous Egyptian Queen?
9—What is the space for playing tennis?
10—If you were a poet, how might you write "beneath"?
12—Church (abbr.).
13—In music, what is placed after a note to increase its length by one half?
14—Where did Joseph's brethren stop for provender?
15—What mystic religious exclamation is used by Hindus?
17—Who was a son of Zephaniah?
19—What is fifth month of Jewish civil year?
21—Who was head of a branch of the house of Asher?
22—What is the lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders?
24—I Corinthians follows what book in the Bible (abbr.)?
25—What is a torch of tow or pitch?
26—What is first name of Mr. Cobb, American writer of humorous stories?
28—A broad horizontal band across the middle of an escutcheon is what?
29—If you were a passenger in a balloon, in what part would you ride?
30—On what date in March was Alexander Graham Bell born?
33—What brick made of mud and straw is used in hot countries?
36—Phoebe was goddess of what?
37—What title is prefixed to Christian name of a knight?
39—Who was the daughter of Raguel?
40—Who was youngest of "Little Women"?
41—In Scotland, what is worn by both sexes in place of a cloak?
43—What is the great white bird of fables?
44—What is the symbol for selenium?
45—If you went to Hawaii, what would be given you to wear about your neck?
46—What name is sometimes given to Pluto?
48—You and I.
49—Greyhounds are noted for what in racing?
51—What is middle name of Charles Hughes, Chief Justice of the U. S.?
53—Photographs can now be transmitted by what?

Down

1—What prefix signifies "with"?
2—From whom were Lydians of Asia Minor supposed to have been descended?
3—What asteroid was discovered in 1898?
4—What aquatic fish-eating mammal is valuable for its fur?
5—Who was a Manassite of I Chr. VII: 19?
6—If you were a Bedouin, you would probably dwell in what?
7—One-hoss shay did what a hundred years to a day?
8—Near.
9—What do football spectators do when player makes touchdown?
11—What are the tentacles of a snail?
12—What annual festival celebrates birth of Jesus?
16—What is middle name of William Thackeray, English author?
18—Carson City is capital of what State (abbr.)?
20—Bohemians are natives of what place?
21—What sloths might you find in South America?
23—What material is made from flax?
25—What city in Yorkshire, England, is on Aire River?
27—A Scotch negative might be what?
28—Tallahassee is capital of what State (abbr.)?
31—One's dwelling place is what (pl.)?
32—What is first name of Mr. Andrews, naturalist and explorer?
34—What implement would you use in a dory?
35—A person's forehead is what (pl.)?
37—In baseball, base-runners must often do what?
38—An equestrian is what?
41—What implement removes bread from a baker's oven?
42—Was Adelina Patti a poet or a diva?
45—What nautical term is opposed to "weather"?
47—Sugar maples are valuable for what?
50—One-half of a quart is what (abbr.)?
52—Concord is capital of what State (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ooops!*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*First Aid*

By Carmack

"I'm the only one at home," meowed Sponge today when I barked to be let in out of the cold—
So I went over to TW.'s house, and he barked that he was all alone too—
"Well," I thought, "I'll have to find something to do—I can't sit here and shiver—
Just then ol' Fogo came along—
GR-R
And right away I found a "cure" for the shivers—

The Adventures of Waddles—*What's Going On Here?*

By The Hagers

"LOOK, TED!" I POINTED. "THIS IS QUEER. WHAT'S HAPPENING ABOUT US HERE?"
SURVEYORS WITH AN INSTRUMENT ON MEASURING THE POND, WERE BENT.
"WHAT ARE YOU DOING?" QUESTIONED TED. "THE MAYOR'S ORDERS," ONE DUCK SAID.
"WE DON'T KNOW WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT." "COME ON," I QUACKED, "WE'LL SOON FIND OUT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Politics in Relief

RESULTS from months of investigation are summarized in one sentence from the report of the Senate's Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures which reads, "The Committee believes that funds appropriated by the Congress for the relief of those in need and distress have been in many instances diverted from these high purposes to political ends."

Headed by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas and containing four Democrats among its five members, the Committee can hardly be charged with anti-Administration bias. Furthermore the record of case studies presented in matter-of-fact language constitutes a disgracefully blackened picture of present-day American politics—one serious enough to recall President Hoover's phrase about "playing politics with human misery."

There is for example the evidence from investigators in Pennsylvania that WPA workers, even women on sewing projects, were threatened with loss of employment if they did not change their registrations from Republican to Democratic, or were canvassed to buy tickets to campaign picnics out of their $60-a-month relief wages. And evidence from investigators in Kentucky that lists of persons on relief in a large part of the State were made for the use of campaign managers for Senator Alben W. Barkley while approximately $70,000 was being paid into the campaign fund of his opponent, Governor Albert B. Chandler, by state employees whose salaries were derived partly or wholly from Federal funds.

These and similar findings amply support the Committee's recommendations of legislation to prohibit political contributions of any kind by any recipient or administrator of relief funds, to make political intimidation of relief workers a felony, to forbid the disclosure of relief lists and to make provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act extend to all candidates for Congress as well as to sitting members.

To hurl blame for the present situation is comparatively pointless and futile, since there is enough of it to go around in several quarters. It is popular to make Harry Hopkins, former WPA Administrator now Secretary of Commerce, the scapegoat, and it does appear that he might have been more positive in ruling out politics. But WPA would have been taken out of the political ferment if Congress itself had adopted the amendment offered last June by Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico to forbid political activity by persons in the relief organization.

Yet the objection was raised that this would place members of Congress at a political disadvantage when opposed by unscrupulous State machines, and apparently on this ground even Senator Sheppard voted against the amendment. In connection with proposals to put relief administration under state control it is worth noting that the worst abuses here charged are the work of local and state organizations; hence some federal supervision will be necessary and increased local vigilance.

To go back still further in analysis of the present situation, it is to be noted that Congress itself specifically exempted relief administration from civil service requirements. If unemployment relief is now to become, in some form and measure, a permanent function of the Federal Government, it is essential that it be given the standards of a career service.

"Discrimination and Enjoyment"

THE charge that literary critics today lack the proper tools was made at a recent session of the Modern Language Association of America by Professors Theodore Spencer and Harry Slochwer. The professors laid the blame for this upon the teachers, saying that they poorly prepared their students and that, as a result, literary criticism was "impoverished and rickety." "The critic," they said, "should seek to raise the level of the reader's enjoyment and to bring out the different relationships surrounding the object he is studying and to communicate to other individuals understanding, discrimination and enjoyment."

In a period when literary criticism has come to mean little else than book reviews, such a pronouncement is welcome and pertinent. Professors Spencer and Slochwer have reaffirmed again the words of George Saintsbury that criticism is "the discovery and celebration of beautiful things." The true critic is not merely a "recounter," he is a "recreator." Through his words a work of art takes on added meaning and significance. Further than that, his is a duty to evaluate and judge so that in a world of change there remains some basis of form, both for the artist and for the spectator.

Certainly there is a need today for additional courses in criticism and for students to prepare themselves for work in this field. It is important work. The ancient sage realized this when he said: "Show me your poets and I will tell you the strength of your people."

On Un-American Activities

NO TRUE American wishes Communism or Fascism to creep over the United States under cover of the citizen's ignorance. Possibly continuous operation of such agencies as the Dies committee is needed to expose the methods and activities of groups who seek to overthrow American ideals and institutions. While very little preventive legislation has resulted from the several congressional investigations made in the last twenty years, the best prevention is the alertness of the people. To the extent that they promote genuine alertness these committees are useful.

Yet in considering the request of the Dies committee for continued authority and more funds, Congress will do well to demand that radically better methods shall be used. If such investigations are to do more good than harm, they must avoid even the appearance of being used for political or class purposes. And they must eschew the un-American methods of hearsay evidence and the reckless blasting of reputations by unsupported charges of irresponsible and discredited witnesses.

But even more important is the need for Americans to recognize that mere exposure of un-American activities is a small part of preserving their heritage. That must be done primarily by the positive every-day practice of genuine Americanism—freedom, tolerance, good will, justice, independence, self-control, self-respect, and respect for others.

Martin of the Minority

ELECTION of Joseph W. Martin, Jr., as minority floor leader in the National House of Representatives, gives Massachusetts a place in the limelight of Washington politics such as it has not had since Calvin Coolidge drove over to Union Station ten years ago this coming March to take the train for Northampton. It is largely what he achieves behind the scenes that marks a man for the honor the minority in Congress has bestowed on Mr. Martin. The genial publisher of the North Attleboro Chronicle was a marked man from the moment he engineered a compromise in the mid-term convention controversy between the Hoover and Landon camps, if not when he went out on the Landon limb early in 1936.

His congressional record, plus his Landon leanings, stamp Mr. Martin as a middle-roader, for all that he jumped over the left trace in voting for the wage-and-hour law. As an ardent budget-balancer, and foe of relief politics, the new minority leader has his work cut out for him this session. The Republican gains in the mid-term elections, the gradual crystallization of a conservative Democratic bloc, the Sheppard Report on WPA, these are but a few of the important political developments which emphasize the opportunities for constructive service confronting an alert opposition. Mr. Martin takes over the minority leadership at a strategic time.

"Anti-Communist Submarines"

GERMANY'S newly announced determination to increase her navy, though in no way contrary to the Anglo-German naval agreements of 1935 and 1937 is hardly such a "sign" of peace-seeking as Britain's Prime Minister recently suggested should now come from the Reich. Berlin does not take the trouble to hide its expectations that this latest move will cause anxiety in Downing Street. Taken with Italian pressures on France's colonial position in which Mr. Chamberlain and Field Marshal Goering have taken a very different sort of interest, any sharp increase in the German navy seems like more of the same thing.

Russian naval building has been cited as one of the main reasons for Germany's move. The Post-Munich inclination of Poland to draw toward Russia, shown in the recent trade agreement, is only one of numerous obstacles in Central Europe which might be influenced by an increase in German naval power. The approximately 45,000-ton increase in submarines allowable within the terms of the Anglo-German naval agreement could be translated into a fleet of German submarines in the Baltic so numerous as to make opposition to German aims by the small states along its shores look unwise.

Of more direct concern to Britain, however, are inklings in German dispatches that Berlin is more interested in large ocean-going craft than in the smaller type which would be used in the Baltic. Berlin knows that the building of big submarines would oblige London to take expensive counter measures. One result might be to divert British attention and money from the trade offensive which Britain launched in Central Europe when it increased its export subsidy fund from £50,000,00 to £85,000,000. Moreover, there is a definite nuisance value for Germany in her new naval plans. They give Downing Street a new problem to meet, in addition to the now fairly familiar one of relative air strength.

More than once what was announced as an anti-Communist axis has been used as an anti-democratic axis. "Anti-Communist submarines" might also be so used. Germany's naval plans, therefore, will be closely watched in other capitals besides London.

He-Man River

Book News of the Day

THOSE accustomed to rivers with water in them might well apply to the Powder some paraphrase of Naaman's scornful words about the Jordan. For the Powder is a mean river as rivers go; rising in the high plains of Wyoming it flows northward, past the Big Horn Mountains to the west and the Black Hills to the east, to empty into the Yellowstone in Montana. It is scarcely 300 miles long, and is described in a common Western phrase as "a mile wide and an inch deep." Its scanty current is alkaline, its bed treacherous quicksand; as author-rancher Struthers Burt declares in POWDER RIVER: LET 'ER BUCK (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50) fish won't live in it, and Naaman would have had trouble finding in it a place deep enough to bathe in—except when a cloudburst turned it into a churning millrace.

Yet it is one of the pre-eminently masculine rivers of America; it is lean and hard, it has angles instead of curves, and its humors are sardonic. And on and around it have occurred a large proportion of the truly epic events in American history. When history dawned on the Powder, its mile-high plains were horse-high in grass and black with buffalo. The Crow Indians claimed it; but the Sioux, driven westward by the whites, soon made it their own. Mountain men passed over it on their beaver-pelt Odysseys; John Colter skirted it, returning to civilization with his tales of the Yellowstone, which earned for him the title of champion tall-tale fabricator of America. Traders and trappers saw it and passed by, and the "Great Medicine Road," the Oregon Trail, ran a short way south of it.

These invasions the Sioux watched with a jealous eye; but when, in defiance of treaties and of common sense, the Bozeman Trail was run through the heart of their buffalo range, they dyed that trail red. The Fetterman Massacre at Fort Phil Kearny, the Wagon Box Fight, and many another nameless, heroic combat took place along it, and the battle of the Little Big Horn was not far away.

Scarcely had the warwhoop died away than the bawling of longhorns and the yip of the cowboy began another epic, short-lived but fast, furious and large. The bonanza of the cattle business lured British and Scottish younger sons and British and Scottish millions to the grasslands of Wyoming. Over-expansion, over-grazing and the terrific winter of 1887 deflated the bubble. Then came the epoch of the rustler, whom popular imagination has so often made a Robin Hood in chaps. Mr. Burt does not share this enthusiasm, but he has many a brisk tale to tell of men and women, too, who had a deep-seated aversion to eating their own beef. And the Johnson County war looms large in the annals of the range.

Today the cattle business has settled down to a way of living; sheep men are even respected members of society; dudes (a technical term with no opprobrium attached) are a substantial source of income, and scenery is a staple commodity. The Powder has lots of it.

A fine, sympathetic, understanding book, full of flavor, color and humor, and not nearly long enough. It explains clearly why "Powder River: Let 'er Buck" became the war cry of the Wyoming doughboys, and a favorite razz at rodeos. The book is fourth in the "Rivers of America" series, edited by Constance Lindsay Skinner. The drawings by Ross Santee are a delight. K. C. K.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Japan's 'March Toward Civilization'

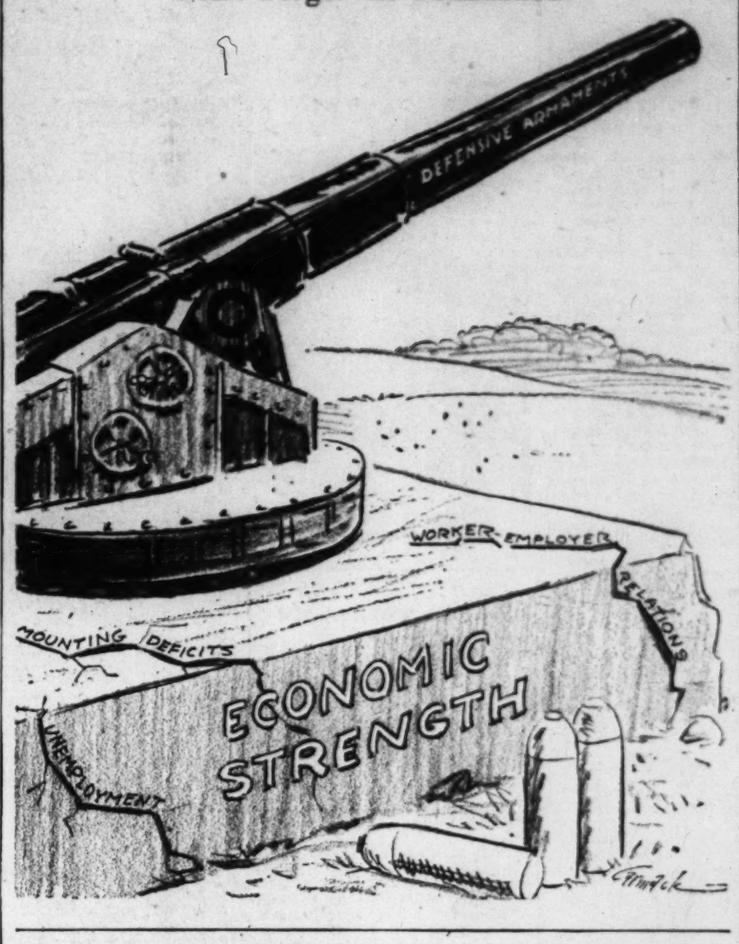
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think Japan has acted as most other nations would have done, in similar circumstances in protecting her interests. For ages past, Japan has feared China and Russia, and her whole policy has been directed towards preventing a hostile bloc on the continent of Asia, all her wars there having been for self-defense. After her war against China in 1895, France, Russia and Germany forced her to return land conceded to her in Manchuria by China, and afterwards they themselves obtained concessions from China, for this service. Next, for her own national existence, she had to fight Russia who then practically occupied all Manchuria, but even during this war, China and Russia had a secret treaty against Japan.

I remember in Tokyo at the time of the Briand Kellogg Pact it was the firm conviction of the Japanese Government when the question of Manchuria was raised at the Privy Council that, as other governments had already made reservations implying the nonapplication of the Pact in "certain spheres of interest," so also would Japan be exempt from the obligation of the Pact in Manchuria, where she had "vital and paramount spheres of interest," if her interests there were ever attacked. There are many people who have spent long years in Japan and know the inner side of the question, who consider Japan has often been judged too harshly. Personally, I know it is Japan's desire to work harmoniously with America, England and China, on an equal basis, for the lasting and peaceful settlement of the Far East. She considers she has always been discriminated against in her march towards civilization.

H. J. BIRD, M. A., Cambridge
Professor of English Literature
Waseda University, Japan

Don't Forget the Foundation!



What's Right With America

National Re-Dedication, a non-partisan movement whose purpose is "to draw attention to the rights, privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship," and to lead Americans "to re-dedicate themselves to the maintenance of their free institutions," in connection with the anniversary of the inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States invited distinguished Americans to contribute their views on "What's Right With America." Following are excerpts from their replies.

MARY E. WOOLLEY (educator): Among the blessings which America bestows, I would put first and foremost, *freedom*. First, think what it means to have freedom of religion. Can you imagine how it would seem to be told what and how one was to worship? Second, I rejoice in freedom of speech. We must admit that it is carried rather far in this good land of ours, but the freedom to carry it far, what possessor of a sane mind would relinquish that right? A third blessing, occasionally a blessing in disguise, is the freedom of the press. Imagine living under a censored press, knowing that what appeared as fact was simply what the Government decreed should be accepted. "What's Right with America?" Supremely, that it is a land of Freedom.

JAMES E. WEST (Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America): We have a social structure which is not fixed into castes but where opportunity invites youth to do their best toward self-realization. We have a social structure which our founders reared on homes, on religion, on education. Supplementing these basic institutions we have leisure time agencies like the one I have the honor to represent—the Boy Scouts of America—which seeks to fortify America by training more than a million boys each year to "help other people" and to become honest, interested, participating citizens. We have a social structure which is open-minded—which seeks for better ways within the framework of our American liberties—always safeguarding individual liberty in the quest for wider justice. Here the mind, the hand, the heart are free—free to grow Godward.

FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE (political columnist, radio commentator and member of Editorial Staff, Washington Star): National Re-Dedication asks for a statement on "that aspect of our national life which seems particularly satisfying and encouraging for the future." Overwhelmingly, in my judgment, that aspect is the mounting evidence of America's purpose that the system of government conceived at Philadelphia, born at Yorktown and re-dedicated at Gettysburg shall not perish from the face of the earth. Our resolution on this cardinal score is manifested by the uncompromising hostility and horror with which this democratic people view the tyranny enthroned in most of Continental Europe. The universality of our rejection of Communism and Fascism, as doctrines repugnant to the American spirit, not only clothes our national life with a healthy and honorable present, but assures it a future in consonance with our ineradicable ideals.

CARL LAMSON CARMER (author and teacher): These are a few of the many things that are right with America. (1) America knows that in no one man rests the common sense and the good will and the patience to control the destinies of a nation—and so it listens to me and to the man who disagrees with me and to every one of its citizens. (2) America has such faith in the intelligence and the integrity of its people that it is willing to abide peacefully by the decisions of a majority of them. (3) Though America is one of the world's mightiest nations, it does not believe that might makes right, and it speaks out against the persecution of the weak by the strong.

ALBERT SHAW (editor): Our country, like any other, is made up of its people and its domain, blended in a kind of organic union. This American domain is incomparably desirable. In detachment and continental sweep its position is fortunate. In varied resources it is fitted to sustain a large community. The people of our American nationality are becoming homogeneous. They have attained such unity in ordinary ways of life as no other large nation has ever before disclosed. We are carrying on a genuine democracy, with failings in detail but success in the broad scheme.

FAITH BALDWIN (writer): We are young, we make mistakes, we fall in with the procession, shout catch phrases, believe in rumor, are impatient. With our hearts set upon progress we dislike to wait for growth. We take fire from the current "isms" and work ourselves into a lather. But underneath—well, there is a spirit which does not die, a building spirit, which has hope, which looks forward, which is proud of its heritage and operates superbly in the face of disaster. What is right with America? . . . All the things which matter most.

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER (author): Let us imagine—if we can stretch our imaginations so far—living in a country where dreadful brutality to imprisoned men is not something for the decent citizen to blush for, but something he is forced to pretend to accept as natural, inevitable, wholesome. Contrasted to such strangling of the communal moral sense, our prison-reform leagues (based on our regret that our prisons are not better) take on an unwonted aspect of free, pure life-giving joy. To be free to be ashamed of what is wrong in our national life—that has never before seemed to us a special privilege. But in view of the rigidly enforced attitude of blanket approval of all that a dictator decrees, it is one of the most blessed human privileges, it is sunshine, air, food for the human heart and soul.

HERMANN HAGEDORN (author, poet, dramatist; Director, National Re-Dedication): Her free institutions, including freedom of worship, freedom of speech and of the press, the right of assembly and of petition, the right of private property, security from arbitrary power, equal justice, trial by jury. . . . Her breadth of opportunity, still limitless for the resourceful and the courageous. Her idealism, and her willingness on occasion to pay the price of it.

The Wide Horizon

Diary of a Political Pilgrim

By The Marquess of Lothian

IN THE AIR

IN THE old days the journey across India was immensely slow and laborious. Today we jump from Karachi to Calcutta in a day, passing half the ancient glories of India on the way.

Though India has been the home of many kingdoms and empires it has also always been saturated with religion. No people has ever been more acutely conscious of the illusory and transient nature of human life and experience nor more convinced that reality lies beyond the senses in the eternal. Only Europe, in the days of medieval Christianity, has approached the other-worldliness of India.

In its earliest forms, as recorded in the Vedas and the Gita, Hinduism was vigorous, cheerful and constructive. But as with most other religions, the weakness of human nature, priestcraft, and superstition gradually degraded it until it became a ritualistic and inactive fatalism, dominated by the Brahmin caste. From time to time movements of reform have redeemed it. Six centuries ago the invading hosts of militant Islam converted many Hindus to the Moslem religion, and gradually established the Mogul Raj over all but the southernmost part of the peninsula.

Then, as the Mogul Empire dissolved, came the British Raj, at first a purely governmental empire, concerned with the maintenance of law and order and of stable conditions for trade. It triumphed because India was divided and because the British brought with them the new technique and the new weapons evolved in a Europe set free by the Renaissance and the Reformation.

But in time, with British rule came also Western civilization. First came the Westernized man himself, and with him his literature and his press. Then followed schools and universities and the whole modern technique of natural scientific education.

Finally came the political ideals of liberty and democracy and more recently still the modern paganisms of Communism and Fascism.

So India also finds its two ancient religions, Hinduism and Islam, like the religions of Europe and the Far East, challenged by a modern materialist civilization, and in this civilization organized religion plays an ever less forceful part, for it is primarily concerned with the satisfaction of human needs and appetites in this world.

But India, under the influence of Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, has put up a more vigorous and tenacious resistance to the onset of Western civilization than any other country in the world. Mr. Gandhi has steadily preached the view that Western civilization has gone off the rails and that what is wrong with it is not the teachings of natural science and the use of machinery but that mankind has foolishly fallen in love with the material power, possessions and comfort they can give and has therefore lost its hold on spirituality.

Mr. Gandhi is therefore trying to free Hinduism from priestcraft, superstition and fatalism and to give back to it something of the clean vigor and cheerful activity depicted in the old Sanskrit writings. In particular he has set his face against the industrial process which would suck the masses of the Indian village population into industrial slums.

In the struggle for Indian self-government, too, Mr. Gandhi has forged or elaborated a system of non-violent resistance to oppression and wrong, and of pressure for reform which is the very reverse of the dominant Western reliance on force as the instrument of policy. But now the Congress party has taken office in the provinces it is being confronted with a new problem. It is one thing to preach non-violent resistance to an alien government or to foreign aggression. But once a party assumes the responsibilities of government it becomes one of its primary duties to enforce the law and that often means that it must use force.

Today, moreover, a considerable proportion of the younger Hindus repudiate Mr. Gandhi's non-violent and anti-industrial philosophy and seek to convince India that its progress must follow Western lines. The Moslems, as a communal or religious group, are not non-violent by religion. Nor are the old feudal princedoms non-violent.

The future of Mr. Gandhi's resistance to Western civilization, therefore, is very uncertain. But it is significant, for it is the only mass movement today which deliberately challenges the first premises of Western civilization.

Mirror of World Opinion

Relief for Spain

ONE of the horrible ironies of today's situation is that there is an enormous world surplus of food simultaneously with widespread and unsatisfied hunger. . . . The world carry-over of wheat, as of next July, is estimated at 1,165,000,000 bushels. . . .

[The recent] action of our Government through the Surplus Commodities Corporation and in co-operation with the Red Cross, will narrow the area of this ghastly paradox. The Government will turn over to the Red Cross, without charge except for conveyance and processing, 3,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat to be used for nonpartisan civilian relief throughout Spain. The Red Cross has already used the field agents of the Friends Service Committee in Spain, on both sides of the firing line, for lesser distributions. The Friends, or Quakers, have made their usual high record of quiet, courageous, impartial labor for humane purposes.

What the situation now demands is a system of relief in which other countries may join with the United States, in which other needed commodities besides wheat may be supplied, and in which there shall be no breath of any kind of partisanship. It is not beyond hope that such a co-operative effort may smooth the way toward peace. We have, at any rate, no right to place our sympathies with either faction above our sympathy for suffering humanity. Sincere supporters of Franco, sincere adherents of the Barcelona Government, can in this effort join hands. They will be giving succor to the innocent and helpless, in the presence of whom the fury of controversy should now and always be silent. —*New York Times.*